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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-39 P.M. 1908.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610	....	....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	....	....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	....	....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	....	....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	....	....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	....

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July „

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

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CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
MOTORI MARU	...	Hands	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Moeker	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOTORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Moeker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
[illegible]OYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
[illegible]EBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
[illegible]OJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	22nd July	5th Aug.
[illegible]AKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
[illegible]TOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th Jan.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 9th Jan.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 10th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Jan., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "LAWADA," 3,976 tons, sailing on or about 6th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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3rd January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan.	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb.	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb.	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	20th Jan. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.OsborneR.N.R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs, Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewial Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY RACES.

13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, and 22nd, FEBRUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 7th January, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1908.

BOMBAY 5th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 11th JANUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 6th January, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1908.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the Eleventh day of December, 1907, in an action of Rey and others on behalf of themselves and all other Members of the Carthusian Order and others, against Lecouturier, George Idle Chapman and Company, Limited, W. H. Garrett and La Compagnie Fermière de la Grandle Chartreuse, the Court of Appeal directed that the Plaintiffs were entitled to an Injunction to restrain the Defendants, their Servants and Agents from using the word "Chartreuse," in connection with the sale of liqueurs other than those manufactured by the Plaintiffs as the name of or as descriptive of the liqueur or without clearly distinguishing the liqueurs so sold from the liqueurs manufactured by the Plaintiffs, and an Injunction to restrain the Defendants, their Servants and Agents from selling or offering for sale in this Country any liqueur or other liquors not so manufactured in such a manner as to represent or lead to the belief that the liqueur or other liquors manufactured or imported or sold by the Defendants are the manufacture of the Plaintiffs.

AND NOTICE is further given that if any one shall sell or offer for sale as "Chartreuse" any liqueur other than that manufactured by the Peres Chartreux immediate proceedings will be taken against them.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1907.

HOLLAMS, SONS, COWARD & HAWKSLEY,
SOLICITORS,
for the above-named Plaintiffs.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that with effect from the 1st February, 1908, the sender of a POSTAL ARTICLE intended for transmission by the Value-payable Post will no longer be required to fill in the forms which have now to be presented with each such article. On and after the date mentioned, to fill in a of a Value-payable article will merely ... the article is being prescribed form certifying *bona fide* order received by him sent in execution of ... the following particulars :—

(1) A description of the article ;
(2) the name and address of the addressees ; and
(3) the amount for remittance to himself.

2. From the same date, the sender of every Value-payable article intended for transmission by Post will be required to write clearly on the face of the article itself :—

(i) In the upper left hand corner—the letters V. P., followed by an entry, *in figures and words*, of the amount for remittance to himself,

and

(ii) in the lower left hand corner—his own name and full address.

3. The new form of certificate will be procurable from the Post Office before the date on which these changes are brought into force. Bound copies of one hundred of these forms with counterfoils will also be available for sale to the public at Post Offices.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JOHN AMOS BLOGG, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MOCHI MAVJI RAJA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in country shoes.
GANGARAM RAMRATAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant
JEERU PARAMANI, late of Bombay, deceased.
AMENUDDIN DALAL MUNIRAKHAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
PIYAR JAN alias COMRAOJAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Prostitute.
HANNAY JOHN GORDON, late Assistant Superintending Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay.
MARY LAZINIKOFF, late of Bombay, Russian Prostitute.
ERNEST PAGE, late Captain of the S. S. "Shah Allum,"
KAIKUSHROO MEHERBAN IRANI, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
WILLIAM HENRY CAMPION PEACOCK, late Assistant Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Lanowli,
ARCHIBALD SYKES, late European Assistant to Mr. E. Speechly, Chemist and Druggist, Karachi.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 19TH DAY OF DECR., 1907.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.

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THE ONLY TRICHINOPOLY FIRM

That has its DEPOT at Bombay.

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KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



SELECTIONS FROM THE SCOTT LIBRARY.

14 as. EACH.

Aristotle's Ethics
Athenian Oracle, The
Augustine, St., Confessions of
Bacon's Essays
Balzac's Shorter Stories
Baumbach's Tales from Wonderland
Bronte's Jane Eyre
Brown's Religio Medici
Burns' Letters
Byron's Letters
Carleton, Tales from
Carlyle's German Essays
Carlye's Sartor Oesartus
Ceesterfield's Letters
Coleridge, Prose of
Cunningham's Great Painters
Darwin's Coral-Reefs
Davis, Thomas, Prose Wtitings of
Defoe's Captain Singleton
De Musset's Comedies
Descarte's Discourse on Method, etc.
De Quincey's Confessions
De Quincey's Essays
Dickens's Master Humphrey's Clock
Early Reviews of Great Writers
Elizabethan England
Ellis's New Spirit
Emerson, Select Writings of
English Fairy and Folk Tales
[illegible] Thackeray)
Epictetus, Teaching of
Ferris's Great Musical Composers
Froissart, Passages from
Froude's Nemesis of Faith
Goethe's Maxims, &c.
Gogol's Inspector-General.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield
Gosse's Northern Studies
Hazlitt, William, Essays of
Heine in Art and Letters
Heine, Heinrich, Prose Writings of
Heine's Italian Travel Sketches
Helps's Essays and Aphorisms
Herbert's Lord, Autobiography
Holme's Autocrat of the Breakfast Table
Holme's Poet at the Breakfast-Table
Holme's Professor at the Breakfast-Table
Hume's Political Essays
Hunt, Leigh, Essays by
Ibsen's Pillars of Society
Irish Fairy and Folk Tales
Jerrold, Douglas, Papers
Johnson's, Dr., Essays
Lamb's Essays of Elia
Lamb's Plays and Dramatic Essays
Landor's Imaginary Conversations
Landor's Pentameron, &c.
Landor's Pericles and Aspesia
Leopardi's Thoughts and Dialogues
Lessing's Looceon and other Writings
Lessing's Nathan the Wise
Lewes's (G. H.) Principles of Success in Literature

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

LARGE CONSIGNMENT of HAMS ranging from 7 to 16 lbs. are ARRIVING by EVERY through-MAIL.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.

Boiled Rs. 1-8 per lb.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
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CAST-IRON PIPES

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Valuable Prizes and Medals for successful Competitors.

Full particulars and Entry Forms for Trials, Show and Motor Gymkhana to be obtained on application to

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MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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FIFTY DINNERS. By Colonel Kenney Herbert ("Wyvern")...	1	14
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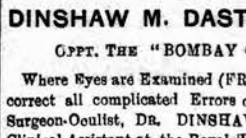
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COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN SIND.

While we must all admire the enlightenment and public spirit which Mr. Dehlavi, the energetic and able Secretary of the Mahomedan Conference displays in all matters affecting the welfare of his community, we regret that we cannot endorse his opinion as to the desirability of introducing compulsory education into Sind, says the "Sind Gazette." Since compulsory education would mean free education, Mr. Dehlavi appears to think that the financial difficulty would be the chief if not the only, obstacle in the way. At any rate, since he does not mention and confute any other argument against compulsion, it is fairly obvious that he believes financial considerations would be the ones that would have most weight with Government. On the contrary the question of funds is the least important aspect of the matter. There was a general agreement among the speakers at the Conference as to the extreme repugnance which still exists among the zemindars of Sind to education. To introduce compulsion at the present time would be to intensify that repugnance a thousand fold and to nip in the bud the tender shoots of a better understanding of the value of knowledge that are but now beginning to spring up out of what has hitherto been barren soil. The Hon'ble Mr. Sadikali told the Conference how, a mistake, made at the beginning of British rule in Sind, had roused religious fanaticism and retarded for many years the advance of education in this Province. To introduce compulsion would be another mistake and a far more disastrous one. Mr. Giles asked the delegates if they would like to see a zemindar haled before a Magistrate and fined for not sending his son to school; if they would deprive a zemindar of his "izat" for the same reason. It requires very little sympathy to imagine the intense bitterness that would be aroused by such proceedings. Mr. Giles pointed out that 500 prosecutions would disturb the peace of Sind, but there were 20,000 prosecutions a year in London on account of compulsory education. A Government cannot, with safety to itself or benefit to those concerned, adopt a measure that would assuredly arouse feelings of the most violent hatred and opposition in the breasts of nine-tenths of the population. No, the good seed has been sown and there are no lack of willing and able workers to water and cherish the results of germination; but no good will come of unnatural forcing. Some of the more enlightened zemindars will undoubtedly set an example by availing themselves of educational opportunities, and by slow but sure degrees, others will follow "suit." Energy and enthusiasm in a cause are most valuable qualities, but where large masses of an ignorant and prejudiced population have to be dealt with "Festina Lente" is the motto of necessity to be adopted.

INDIANS IN JAPAN.

It is well-known that Japan is now much frequented by young Indians of the student class; and it is to be hoped that their numbers will go on increasing, for nowhere will these young men have a better chance of learning the particular lessons in life of which they stand in need. It is natural that they should take their politics with them, and endeavour to implant in the minds of their hosts a sympathy with "Indian aspirations" and "Indian grievances." Particular efforts have been made to capture the Japanese papers including very probably overtures through the Post office as well as the personal persuasion of the travellers. But the Japanese journalist has been remarkably quick at taking the measure of the Indian politician and has shown very plainly that he has no sympathy to spare for purely sentimental grievances. We reproduce elsewhere a remarkable article on this subject from the "Japan Times," which, as a paper published in the English language (though owned, written and managed entirely by Japanese) has, no doubt, been more particularly plied with these Indian representations. Kindly but frankly the Tokio paper tells the Indians that their "broodings" will do themselves no good and are not interesting to outsiders. The Japanese, the article points out, have attained the position they hold in the world by minding their own business and surmounting their own difficulties. "Indians who complain to us of their present position, make their own case worse than it is—for pity is near allied to contempt." The Japan paper withal evidently has not much opinion of the sincerity of the grievances on the strength of which this pity is invoked, for it goes on to say "the concensus of the world's opinion is that India as a whole is better governed under the British than its teeming millions have ever been by indigenous rulers. . . . In the circumstances nothing could be more profitless, and misguided than light-headed outbreaks, if their aim is to win over the world's compassion." It is not among the level-headed Japanese that the Indian Nationalist will make allies; their better chance lies with their kindered in impracticability, the Nationalists of Ireland.

CRITICISM FROM WITHIN,

"Kesari" on the Surat Congress.

The Indian world was very curious to know what last Tuesday's "Kesari" would have to say about the Surat Congress, says the "Sanj Vartman." As the "thunderer" of the Extremist party something out of the way was expected and the world will not be disappointed. In an unfinished leader of 1½ columns it has frothed and foamed. Anything more historical, we have not come across for many a long day. There is not a little also of arrant blasphemy. The most ridiculous feature of the whole harrowing yarn, with its plausibility, pretended impartiality and vercity, is the undercurrent of nauseating vanity that runs through. One instance would do. The Congress is Sairandhri the Moderates are the "Kaurawas" the Extremists are "Pandavas" Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. Gokhale are respectively the inequitous "Duryodhan" and "Dusshasan" and, to cap it all Mr. Tilak himself is the Divine Mediator of the Mahabharata, "Shri Krishna?" And so the sublime scene from the immortal Epic is here irreverently made a travesty of. The Extremists according to "Kesari's" version asked for peace, for compromise, for a fraction of a concession, only to be allowed to exist in the body of the Congress—just as the "Pandavas" asked for but five "wee" villages. Mr. Tilak, like the Divine Shrikrishna, mediated in vain. Duryodhan said to Pandavas—"No. You shall not have a piece of land that will suffice to cap even the point of a needle." And Mehta and Gokhale, the inequitous Duryodhan and Dusshasan, are represented as treating the suppliant Extremists like vermin and saying: "Not the fraction of a point will be yielded—not small enough to pass through the eye of the smallest needle ever manufactured at Sheffield. And so the angelic Draupadi (Congress) was outraged and ravished by the Moderates! This is the astounding burden of the "Kesari's" song. Comment on the above is unnecessary—but for vanity, and hypocracy the above has never been beaten in the world's records and never will be."

AT BAY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

So the worst that was expected has happened and Royal Assent has been given to the monstrous Immigration Act passed by the Transvaal Government on the 5th of July, says the "Sanj Vartman." The inequity of the whole thing is on the surface, but the Imperial Government are impotent where white Colonists are concerned. But our countrymen in South Africa are behaving manfully and are now standing at bay. The inhuman enactment came into operation yesterday (a nice New Year Present!) and with a few exceptions, the mass of our brethren in that far off continent are determined to defy the Act. Mr. Gandhi, bar-at-law, who has been the most sturdy champion of his persecuted countrymen ever since the struggle commenced, has been arrested and will soon be charged. He is gloriously backed up by nearly 70,000 Indians and the tug-of-war has now commenced in right earnest. Let us see if the Transvaal authorities will go the length of imprisoning this vast number or deporting them by force. Our brethren are giving a magnificent example of determined passive resistence which ought to make our bawling and boisterous Extremist friends ashamed of themselves. In less than a decade they have brought about among themselves complete unite of aims and action, and have created a situation which will baffle even the cruel Transvaal Government. And we in India are simply shouting and quarrelling! The sympathy of all India is with the brave combatants in South Africa. The struggle has commenced. Our countrymen may perhaps fail just now, but the thing will not end here. It will leave and omnious trail behind it. Could the Poet have had frenzied men like the South African colonists in his mind when he wrote :—

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread?"

The whole situation is frought with terrible potentialities which Britain wots not of. But of that hereafter.

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Madam Fanny Moody's name is so familiar that the popular prima donna's cordial appreciation of the benefits she has derived from Phosferine will be of great value and interest to all our readers. Madam Fanny Moody agrees with the great Caruso, Mlle. Ghita Corri, and other well known singers, that the voice will always be in first class condition when the nerve system is kept up to its full strength with Phosferine. Even the most experienced men and women have a foreboding of failure, or doubt their own powers at odd moments, and the feeling arises from an exhaustion of nerve force. In such circumstances a course of Phosferine is invaluable, and the most convincing proof of its efficacy is the fact of its being used by nearly all the well known celebrities throughout the world. Madam Fanny Moody found Phosferine a positive safeguard against nervous breakdown, and as a preventive of neuralgia, headaches, chills and influenza, she says it is simply invaluable.

A certain preventive.

Madame Fanny Moody Manners writes:—"Phosferine in my opinion cannot be praised too highly, I have used it and can vouch for the extraordinary restorative properties it possesses. I have proved it invaluable for dispelling Nervousness, Neuralgia and Headaches, and it is also an excellent preventive against chills and influenza. One can keep one's voice in first class condition by a judicious use of Phosferine previous to fulfilling an engagement. Arduous work and incessant study entailed a severe tax upon my energies, and I have found nothing restores the balance as readily as Phosferine. We artistes do not by any means escape the effects of the "strenuous life," and for such your admirable tonic Phosferine is priceless. From my own experience I have confidence in recommending it to my friends as being the most unfailing safeguard against that dreaded twentieth century complaint "Nervous Breakdown."

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

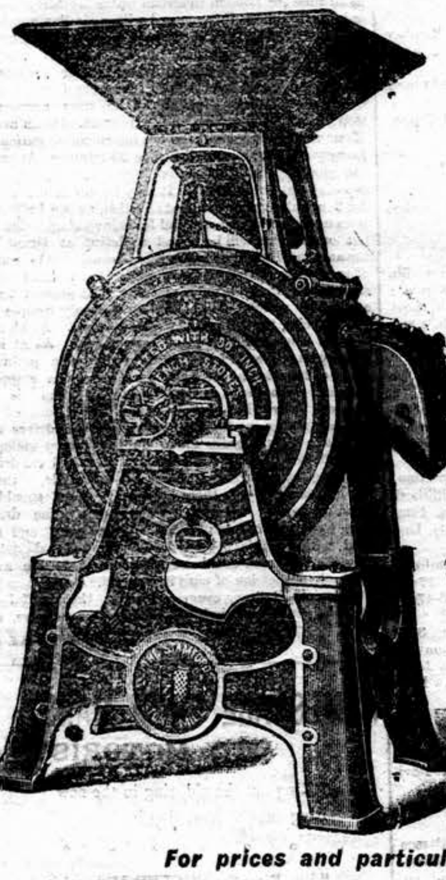
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To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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"STAMFORD" STONE MILL.



The only successful Vertical Stone Flour Mill in existence. Suitable for working by Electric Motor, Steam or Oil Engine. A large number working in Bombay.

For prices and particulars apply to:

MARSHALL SONS & Co., LTD.,
ENGINEERS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!
COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS



A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

Sole Manufacturers, COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Norwich, Eng.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—H. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathon & Co., Edulji Bros. Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ld.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 11 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—S. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Beraitt & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 55 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

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ISSUED FOR.......................£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years	15 years	20 years	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years	20 years	25 years	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,

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AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co., HUMMUM STREET.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

BEYNON & CO.,

FOR

The most recently introduced

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"OTANGO."

A protection against Mosquitoes and bites of all insects.

Per bottle Re. 1-0

BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE
BRANCH :—
51, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations. Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

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The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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CARRAIGE RUBBER TYRES,
Challenge Competition.

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MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
Of every description in stock.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—**"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2 4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office**



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HORBICK AND DARRACQ.

The Cars for India.

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MONTHLY TO INTENDING PURCHASERS

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HILL, SAWYER & Co.

RELIABLE CARS FOR HIRE.

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VIOLINS?



S. ROSE & Co., have a very fine Selection of Violins and other stringed Instruments of every kind.

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S. ROSE & Co., have the best Selection in India.

STRINGS

for all kinds of Musical Instruments, the best grades and lowest prices.

LIST POST FREE.

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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free Rs. 2-4 ... Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.



The buyer who seeks experience may seek it anywhere;
But the buyer who heeds experience buys the Remington.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.



GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of No. Rivd. Butts.

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Bombay Gazette.

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In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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THE BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
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OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Address: 89, Apollo Street. Manager

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 2.] [BOMBAY, *January* 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 1/8	unchgd	
3 do. Rentes	95 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/4	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/8	1/4	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/16	3/16	
Do. in New York ...	54 1/8	5/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15		1 1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·50 1/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.	4 84 3/4	5/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	6	from to-day	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5		1/8
3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 7/8		1/2
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3/4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 1/4		1/2
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4 1 2		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £2,25,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 25/32+1/32.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

Closing tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£32,500,000	Inc.	£18,00,000
Public Deposits	...£7,600,000	"	£20,00,000
Other Deposits	...£52,700,000	"	£92,00,000
Government Securities	£15,800,000	"	£15,00,000
Other Securities	...£40,800,000	"	£7,800,000
Notes and Gold	...£21,500,000	"	£1,800,000

The Reserve is 36 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 65,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 92,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 55,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 51,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·20—40

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·70—24 } Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and to disappointing attitude of spinners.

Do. do. May 10·73—25

WHEAT.

White Karachi—39¼ Dec.-Jan.—London—Sellers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore 51 1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Autwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45¼ Jan.-Feb.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/16 unchgd.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s.

Months of Shipment.—May—August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [3RD JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Bank of Bombay has to-day raised its official rate by 1 per cent., thus making it 7 cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The market opened to-day at 1s. 3 29/32d. to 1s. 3 15/16d. for telegraphic transfers, the Credit rate being 1s. 3¼d. 3 months' sight. In the early part of the day there were buyers of wire at 1s. 3 15-16, T. T. but towards the close the rate was doubtful. One Bank only was offering to buy Credits at 1s. 4-7 32d. 3 months' sight and he may have got a few choice bills at the rate, but otherwise the general rate was 1s.4¼d 3 months' sight, the delivery extending for three mails. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ... ...1s. 3 29/32d. to 15/16d.
Demand Draft ... ...1s. 3 15/16d. to 31/32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks 139
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 135 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 181

Government Paper:—

The Market at opening to-day was quoted at 96 5/16 ready and first settlement and 96 7/16 for the second settlement. A fair business has been done and several dealers have been good sellers probably in anticipation of an advance in the Bank rate to-day. By noon quotations had declined 1/8 to 96 3/16 for cash and settlement and 96 5/16 for the early February account. In the afternoon when it was definitely announced that the Bank rate was up one per cent. the quotation for Paper fell 1/16 further and closed quiet as under. Calcutta market is advised as 96 3-16 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96·2
1st Settlement	"	96·2
2nd Settlement	"	96·4

Bullion:

On Thursday the price of Bar Silver in London advanced 3-8 to 24 7 8 for ready and 25 1-8 for delivery forward in two months, while the New York market closed 3-4 better at 53 1-2. The local market opened steady but beyond a slight improvement in the rate for the second settlement, quotations are unchanged at the close. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	9	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	16,13,000	......
Other Deposits	12,000	......
Sundries	30,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	77,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	64 000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	11,41,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	12,90,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	4,54,000
Bullion	......	6,000
Balance with other Banks...	5 16,000	......
Sundries	31,000	......
Cash	......	7,24,000

Council Bills:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 50 lakhs was offered of which 37·10 lakhs was allotted in bills at 1/3 29/32 and 12·90 lakhs transfers at 1/3 15/16, tenders at these rates receiving 14 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 25 lakhs. Next week 50 lakhs are again advertised. After the above sales extras were allotted of 7·90 lakhs Bills at 1/3 15 16 and one lakh transfers at 1/3 31/32.

The mail of the 20th December brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	20,30,000
Bombay	"	90,000
Madras	"	11,20,000
Total...Rs.		32,40,000

The mail of the 27th December brings £50,000 silver and £59,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	5,70,000
Bombay	"	7,70,000
Madras	"	3,40,000
Total...Rs.		16,80,000

The Mail of the 3rd January brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 Gold for Bombay and £20,000 Gold to Calcutta, also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	31,30,000
Bombay	"	6,20,000
Madras	"	7,50,000
Total...Rs		45,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	16,979	59,862	103,028
Central India ...	1,060	1,898	3,636
Barsee and Nugger ...	4,878	18,473	32,318
Berars...	26,305	119,559	1,39,280
Central Provinces ...	19,729	79,951	77,563
Total Oomras...	68,951	2,79,743	3,55,825
Dhollera	1,967	14,576	25,829
Broach	139	267	1,440
Compta and Dharwar.	793	22,866	9,307
Westerns	74	1,336	5,012
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	18,889	1,69,518	234,563
Bengals, Rajputana...	966	4,430	7,218
Sind	1,663	7,619	4,323
Persian	...	290	803
American	1,720	5,401	4,988
Egyptian	...	610	321
Other Sorts	...	187	174
Totals...	95,182	506,296	649,803

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908.	Bales 1907.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	95,182	83,628	+11,534
Receipts from 1st Oct to 2nd January 1908.	506,296	649,803	—143,507
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	13,349	38,709	—25,360
China, Japan, Coast Ports	19,815	6,901	+12,914
Total ...	33,164	45,610	—12,446
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 2nd Jan.	...	...	...
Europe	112,862	213,404	—100,442
China	3,474	3,160	+ 314
Japan	76,181	94,507	—18 326
Coast Ports ...	7,717	15,902	—8,185
Total ...	200,334	326,973	—126,639
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	10,992	29,787	—18,795
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	6,510	3,180	+3,330

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 7th Dec. 1907—3,083 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 14th Sept 1907—28,701 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	390,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 2nd January 08.	506,296	"
	896,296	"
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 2nd January 1908	200,334	"
	695,962	"
Afloat	17,502	"
	678,460	"
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	290,000	"
Stock in all hands on 3rd Jan. 1908...	388,460	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The last week of the Old Year closed with a steady improvement in the Home markets, due to various causes. The New Year opens full of interest so far as the staple is concerned. Opinions are still divided as to the ultimate out-turn of the season's crop in America, and until something definite is known we shall no doubt see sharp fluctuations in the governing markets. Taking the statistical position of Cotton, we anticipate a higher range of prices at no distant date, but there are influences and causes at work which may alter the whole situation, and react on the market at any moment. So far as the manufactured article is concerned the year opens with promise. If not so full of promise as the past season there is still a good demand and prices are firm. Manufacturers have also contracted far ahead. The Cotton Crops of the world are short all round, and the crucial part of the position lies in the question of these being sufficient to meet requirements. Undoubtedly we have an interesting season before us.

This morning the only telegram received is from New York which advises a drop of 40 points in Spot Cotton and 24 and 25 points in futures, the fall being due to bear pressure and bulls unloading and to the disappointing attitude of Spinners.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received last week up to Friday and up to to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	6·04 ...	6·18 ...	+·14
Futures, Jan.-Feb. ...	5·65 ...	5·78 ...	+·13
Do. May-June. ...	5·68 ...	5·82 ...	+·14
NEW YORK—			
Spot	11·50 ...	11·20 ...	—·30
Futures, March.........	10·53 ...	10·70 ...	+·17
Do. May	10·58 ...	10·73 ...	+·15
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11 1/4...	11 3/8 ...	+1/8
Futures, March.........	10·76 ...	10·16 ...	+·40
Do. May	10·79 ...	11·20 ...	+·41

During the early part of the past week the local market was weak, and prices gave way Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. Later on, however, the drop was recovered and rates to-day are slightly above those ruling at the end of last week. Exporters have done very little either in ready or for forward delivery and have been more disposed to sell than to buy. The market has only to-day reopened after the holidays, and the Home markets having also been closed business has not yet got into swing. As January requirements come on we may see better markets and more demand.

Receipts for the week have been heavy, amounting to over 95 000 bales, and the difference between this and last season is reduced to 143,000 bales. It should, however, be borne in mind that this time last year receipts were interfered with owing to winter rains.

Account of the Broach Crop continue favourable. First arrivals are expected here in a few days.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	274	March
Good M G. Broach ...	267 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	232	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	226	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	220	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	205	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	198	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	202/3	March
F. G. H G Bengals ...	190 1/2	Jan.
Good Westerns ...	241	Apl-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	255	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone... ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 68,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
5·70	5·71	5·72	5·73	5·73
—08	—08	—09	—09	—09
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.		S.-O.
5·74	5·72	5·63		5·53
—08	—08	—08		new position.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Wheat	19,738	cwts
Linseed	392	"
Rapeseed	59	"
Gingellyseed	11,792	"
Poppyseed	72	"
Groundnuts	1,132	"
Castorseed	7,034	"
Rice	2,370	"
Myrabollams	3,759	"
Cottonseed	12,784	"
Mowraseed	70	"
Gram	669	"
Joowar	1,054	"
Maize	12	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—There is nothing of any importance to report this week. The December settlements are completed and manipulators had only to take up a small quantity. Sellers bought back their Delivery Orders. Prices for New Crop are kept high by native dealers owing to unfavourable crop accounts and business with Europe is impracticable.

We quote:—

Ready bold ... ... Rs. 7 13 0 B T.
" small ... ... " 7 11 0
Bold April-May... ... " 8 9 6 R. T.

RAPESEED.—The market has been quiet but steady throughout the week.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 0 0 B. T.
New " April-May ... " 9 7 6 R. T.

POPPYSEED.—The market is very quiet. Prices are considered too dear, and business is at a stand still.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 11 8 0 B. T.
New Crop Apl.-May ... Rs. 11 3 0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market has been quiet, but there is little or no change in quotations which are as under:—

Bold White, 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 62 0 0
" " 75 p.c. ... ... " 61 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 55 8 0
White Havre... ... ... " 62 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ... " 65 8 0

CASTORSEED.—The market is steady at the following prices:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 33 0 0
April ... ... Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED.—The market has been quiet but steady throughout the week at Rs. 23-0-0 to Rs. 23-8-0.

MOWRASEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 5-5.

GROUNDNUTS:—Prices are steady at Rs. 47-0-0.

WHEAT.—The market has been firm and prices have continued to advance. Up-country orders to buy are still being received, and this is causing increased steadiness. There is a large export of other cereals from Bombay to the United Provinces where prices rule very high. The tendency of the market is for still higher prices unless winter rains, which are badly required, set in early. We quote:—

White Delhi Ap.-May. ... Rs. 6 5 9 R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—The market is quiet and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market remains quiet, and no change has taken place worth reporting. Printed goods are selling in very small quantities.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market still continues dull with very little doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—In these goods the market remains the same as before. Demand is very slack. Home prices are very firm.

DHOTIES:—Demand is very poor. The market remained unchanged during the week. The Home market is firm.

METALS.

COPPER.—Has continued firm at Home during the past week and the latest quotation is £77-10. The market here has also advanced, but not to the same extent, though consumptive demand is fairly good at present and the smallness of supplies has tended to maintain Rupee prices.

YELLOW METAL.—has also continued firm at home and the latest quotation is £64. There is also a fairly good consumptive demand in this metal.

COALS.

Business has been interrupted during the Christmas and New Year holidays and sales have been of a retail character. We quote as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	23	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ...	20	0	0	"
Yorkshire	20	0	0	"
Scotch	18	0	0	"
Desberghur	16	8	0	"
Laurie's Desherghur	15	12	0	"
Seebpore	15	12	0	"
Jardine	15	8	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Standard	14	0	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows:—

Burmah oil, bulk	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit.
" Tins	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Rising Sun, bulk ...	Rs. 3 6 0 per bulk.
" Tins " ...	Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor, cases	Rs. 4 8 0 per case.
Roumanian oil Bulk	Rs. 3 4 0 per unit.
Do. tins	Rs. 3 14 0 per pair.

SHARES.

The market is steady, but business has been limited during this week, as the market was closed for three days owing to New Year holidays. Bank of Bombay shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,385 and they are steady at this rate. Bank of Indias are steady at Rs. 61. Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 53 1-2. Press shares are unchanged with little business passing. In Miscellaneous Companies, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 22 1/2 and preference shares at Rs. 265. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited's ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 161 and later on at Rs. 160 and perference shares at and about Rs. 150. A big lot of Bamankua Manganese Company's shares was placed at par and Shivrajpurs were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 40. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 427 1/2 and Badham Piles at Rs. 132 Marcks are steady at Rs. 132. In Mill shares, Manekji Petits have advanced to Rs. 3,150 after touching to Rs. 3,130 for January delivery, and Davids after touching to Rs. 380 closed at Rs. 386 1/4. Central Indias are in demand at Rs. 1,890. Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,435. Currimbhais at Rs. 1,050. Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 97 1/2. Colaba Land and Mill Company's shares are quiet at Rs. 1,017 1/2. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 725. New Great Easterns are unchanged at Rs. 212 1/2. Standards are quiet at Rs. 1,150. Century's are steady at Rs. 1,825 and Textiles at Rs. 1,225. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have declined to Rs. 422 1/2. Ahmedabad-Prantej are quiet at Rs. 567 1/2 and Ahmedabad-Dholkas at Rs. 102. Amritsar-Pattis are quiet at Rs. 108. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 31st December:—

Total profit Rs...	10,87,228	14	11
Applied as follows:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free from Income Tax Rs. ...	5,00,000	0	0
To Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent per annum free from Income Tax Rs. ...	1,00,000	0	0
Transport to Reserve Fund Rs. ...	1,00,000	0	0
Carried forward Rs. ...	3,87,223	14	11
Total Rs. ...	10,87,228	14	11

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,387½
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	509	all	10 pr. ct.	1,495
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	250
Bank of India	100,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	61
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	53½
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank ..	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation......	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£20
National Bank of India	40,000	£75	£12½	dvd	Rs. 680
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	
PRESSES.					
Akbar..........	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary, ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	200
Bombay Cotton.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	130
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	212
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	00	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
East India......	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	850
English Press and Manfg....	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	40
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	1,025
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	525
Harvy, and Sabapathy	250	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	530
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	127
Khangaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	415
Merchantile	1,600	125	400	dvd Rs. 50	56½
Mofussil Co.,....	3,125	409	400	dvd Rs. 40	587½
Manmar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 22½	300
new Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	490
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	
Prince of Wales.	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	495
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2
Sind		650	750	dvd Rs. 20	52
Surat City Press Co., Ld.......		00	all	20	215
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown.	11,750	100	20	dvd Rs. 14	325
All India United Insurance Co., Ld.	....	....	20	....	18
Back Bay Baths.	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	81
Badham Pile....	500	100	100	12 pr. ct.	132
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation........	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 180	2,425
Do. New Issue.	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,390
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr. ct.	40
Bombay Flour Mill..........	1,000	500	500	25	910
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ..	1,700	200	200	Nil	135
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	13 pr. ct.	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18½
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co....	2,000	200	175	14	200
Kurrachi Landing	.....	100	100	....	....
Kurrachee flour mill..........	500	500	200	20	125
Marcks and Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	131
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	51
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance....	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	148
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8½ pr. ct.	51
Po Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	427½
Sunday and Co.	1,000	100	100		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	1,000	500	35	625
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	13 pr. ct.	280
Telephone Co...	13,500	25	25	1¼	40
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ..	11,000	100	100	2	100
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	570
Tapti Valley and Co	,000	400	500	10	425
MILL SHARES.					
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 13 1/2	190
Bombay United.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.....	1,200	500	500	dvdRs. 125	800
Central India ..	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	1,890
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills.	1,650	500	500		305
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1017½
Cooria Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	740
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,050
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	386½
Empress........	2,100	500	500	30	400
Framjee Petit ..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,415
Hindustan......	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60	580
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	540
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton.	900	500	1,000	15	225
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	835
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvdRs. 100	1,000
James Greaves..	1,300	500	000	30	400
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	190
Jewraj Balloo ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	div Rs 45	400
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 50	425
Khandeish......	750	1,000	108	dvdRs. 50	940
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	720
Kohinoor Mills	2,800	500	500	25	725
Leopold........	3,500	100	1,000	3	70
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	550
Madras United..	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	2,800
Manockjee Petit.	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,150
Morarjee Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.......	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40	800
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	900
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	040
Sholapore Mills.	800	1,000	09'1	dvd Rs.150	4,150
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	190
Sun Mills, Ld. ..	3,200	250	250	15	170
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,130
Swadeshi Mills..	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,435
Sassoon and Alliance ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 37	575
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	297½
Western India .	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	535

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ACTON—Dec. 15, at Bordighera, Lady Acton, of a son.
CHITTY—Dec. 10, at Eton College, wife of Rev. G. J. Chitty, of a son.
SHANNON—Dec. 14, at 55 Argyll Road, Kensington, wife of Capt W. Boyd Shannon, 4th batt. Yorkshire Regt, of a son.
FAGAN—Dec. 16, at Cattistock Lodge, Dorchester, wife of Major H. F. Fagan of a daughter.
PAKENHAM-WALSH Dec. 5 to Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Pakenham Walsh C M S, Foo-Chow, China, of a daughter.
TEW—Dec. 10, at The Priory, La Chasse, Jersey, wife of Major H. S. Tew, East Surrey Regt. of a daughter.
WILKINSON—Dec. 11, at 112 Belgrave Road, S W, wife of Capt. Wilkinson, South Lancashire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON-GRACEY—Dec. 1, at St. James' Kidbrook, Blackheath, Lieut. H. D'A. Anderson, R. A, to Norah, daughter of Col. T. Gracey, late Royal Eng.
BAILEY-BOWLES—Dec 1, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt Percy James Bailey, D S O 12th Royal Lancers, son of Sir James Bailey, to Dorothy Jessica, daughter of Thomas Gibson Bowles, Esq.
BURGESS-GILLMAN—Dec. 10, at the Church of St Thomas a Becket, Portsmouth, Malcolm Kingsford de Money Burgess, lieutenant, Royal Navy, son of Col H Miles Burgess, late Royal Art, to Evelyn Mary, daughter of William Gillman.
GOODWIN—COULBORN—Dec 16, at St Paul's Church, Woking, Major Robert H Goodwin, R A, to Jane Mabel, daughter of the late Charles E Coulborn.
LEE-DAVEY—Dec 12, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Alice Millicent, daughter of J Sydney Davey, to Gerald Wolstenholme Lee, late Royal Field Art, son of Lieut-Col J E Lee.
PERCIVAL—HENLAND—Dec 12th, at All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, by the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of London, and the Rev L J Percival, Captain Arthur Jex-Blake Percival, D S O 5th Fusiliers, youngest son of the Bishop of Hereford, to Cecil younger daughter of the late Mr C Henland and Mrs Billin, 11 Kensington Court Mansion.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Dec 13, at 4 Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, Zela Flora wife of Lieut-Col G Duff Baker, R A.
BRANDRETH—Dec 10, at 32 Elvaston Place, London, Edward Lyall Brandreth, J P late Indian Civil Service, aged 84.
EVELEGH—Dec 11, at Powisland, Crown Hill, South Devon, Major Charles Newman Evelegh, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light In.
HAIG BROWN—Dec 14, at Sutton Lodge, Guildford, Edith Marion Haig, daughter of the late Master of Charterhouse and Mrs Haig Brown, aged 47.
HEPPER—Dec 17, at 4 Durham Terrace, W, Sophia Henrietta, wife of Col A J Hepper, D S O, R E retired.
INNES—Dec 13, at 5 Pemberton Terrace, Cambridge, Lieut Gen James John McLeod Innes, V C, C B, late Royal Eng.
NORTH—Dec 11, at 76 Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, Elizabeth, wife of the Right Hon Sir Ford North, Privy Councillor, aged 75.
PRENDERGAST—Dec 13, at Richmond, Harry Young Dalrymple Prendergast, late of his Majesty's Civil Service, Uganda, son of General Sir Harry N D Prendergast, G C B, V C, aged 37
TOLLEMACHE—Dec 10, at Ellerslie, Fleet, Hants, Henrietta Maria, widow of the Rev Ernest C Tollemache, vicar of Well, Bedale, Yorks, and daughter of the late Lieut Col Henry Dixon, 51st Regt aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEARDMORE—December 28, at Trichinopoly, the wife of H. T. Beardmore, Esq., of a son.
FINLOW—December 27, at Pusa, Bengal, the wife of R. S. Finlow, Fibre Expert, Government of E. Bengal and Assam, of a son.
HASLAM—December 21, at Peshawar, the wife of the Rev. R. H. A. Haslam, B. A., C. M. S., Kangra Mission, of a daughter.
HOPKINS—December 26, at Kohat, the wife of Captain L. E. Hopkins, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—HARLEY—December 3, at All Saints' Church, Tichur, by the Rev. J. H. Bishop, of the C. M. S., Cecil C. Mitchell, to Jessie Mabel, daughter of the late Mr. Harley and of Mrs. Harley.

DEATH.

RILEY-IRVING—December 24, at Bareilly, of heart failure, W. J. Riley-Irving, late Bengal Horse Artillery

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY. SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED: CREPES—EMBROIDERED: SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.; High water, 11-22m., Low water, 5-34m., 5-20a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Mr. Stevenson's Billiard Exhibition, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 0-22m., 0-12a.; Low water, 6-22m., 0-5a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 4th, New Moon, 3h. 13·4m. a.m.; Jan. 10th, First Quarter, 7h. 22·9 p.m.; Jan. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 6·9m. p.m.; Jan. 26th, Last Quarter, 8h. 31-3m. p.m.; Jan. 4th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.; Jan. 19th, in Apogee, 7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, January 6.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Christmas vacation. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 1-5m., 1-2a.; Low water, 7-10m., 6-50a.
Tuesday, January 7.—Port Trustees' Harbour Inspection, Apollo Bunder, 11 a. m. Mr. Stevenson's Billiard Exhibition, Bombay Gymkhana. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 1-48m., 1-53a. Low water, 7-58m., 7-36a.
Wednesday, January 8.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m; Sun rises, 7h. 14m; Sun sets, 6h. 17m; High water, 2-32m., 2-46a.; Low water, 8-47m., 8-23a.
Thursday, January 9.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Mr. Stevenson's Billiard Exhibition, Bombay Club. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 3-17m., 3-44a. Low water, 9-41m., 9-14a.

HINDU FAIR.—A Hindu Fair was held on the Kalbadevi Road last night in connection with the temple of Devi Kalka.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Hormusji Ruttanji (39), a Parsee cook, was knocked down by the dog-cart of Dr. (Miss) Benson of the Cama Hospital on Mazagon Road on Thursday evening. One of the wheels passed over his right shoulder, which caused a fracture of the blade. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now under treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Babaji Baloo (14), a mill-hand. On Tuesday evening the deceased was going along the Sopari Bag Road when a bullock-cart came up from behind and knocked him down. The bullocks had taken fright at the ringing of an electric tram car bell. The wheels of the cart passed over his body and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died later on. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Panday, a Parsee (40), partner in the firm of King and Company, frame makers, Pydownie, complained of suddenly getting indisposed on Thursday afternoon. He went to his house at Peddar Road and told his wife that he had taken perchloride of mercury. Dr. Cama was sent for, who treated him, but his condition grew worse and he died subsequently. The deceased had left a obit in his pocket saying that he had taken perchloride of mercury, but he had assigned no reason for it. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching his death, when a verdict of suicide was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia per s.s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day, Saturday, the 4th instant, instead of 8 a.m. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands India and Japan close at 2 p.m. at the same time.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 6th inst., instead of to-day, Saturday, the 4th idem. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme on Saturday the 4th instant, commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Imperial	Haydee Millars
Valse	Sweet Briar	C Lowthian
Destve Fantasia	A Trip to Black pool	Thos. Bidgood
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	Arthur Pryor
Selection	The Toreador	L Monkton
Characteristic Piece	A Hunting Scene	P Bucalossi
Two Step	Razors in the Air	W Raymond

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	La Domino Noir	Auber
Aria Cornet Solo	E Coro	Conterno
Reminisciences of	All Nations	Gofrey
Valse	Lousiana	Squire
Selection	The Three Little Maids	Ruben
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	A. Pryor

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Quick Step	Austria	Nowotney
Overture	Mirella	Gounod
Selection	The Dalrymaids	Reubens and Tours
Spanish Valse	Sevilla	Matador
Entr' Acte	Under the Southern Cross	Sousa
Plantation Songs	Alabama	Clutsam
Moreeau	The Angels' Serenade	Braga

DARING ROBBERY IN BOMBAY.

Pathans Charged.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Meyers charged Rafiuddin Syed Noor, Jabardisha Machati and Touskhan Nurali, Pathans, with robbing and causing hurt to Chamna Dhana, Jasalal Hiralal and Kasturchand Gulabchand, Marwaris. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for Chamna Dhana.

The complainant Chamna Dhana in his evidence stated that on the night of the 26th ultimo he was sleeping in a house in Muzavar Pakhadi, Mazagon, with the doors closed, when at about 1 a.m. a knock at the door roused himself and another person who had been sleeping in the same room from sleep. He inquired who it was that had knocked at the door, but received no reply. Another knock followed. He and the second complainant Jasa thereupon went to the door and opened it a little, when one of the accused pulled open the door and they all rushed in. One of the accused then stabbed the complainant on the right hand with a knife. The complainant and Jasa cried out, whereupon the accused also stabbed Jasa. The accused then locked the door from inside and forbade the Marwaris calling out for help. They demanded keys, threatening to stab the Marwaris if they did not comply with the demand. The Marwaris delivered up the keys. The accused took out from the chests in the room currency notes, jewellery and other valuable articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,390, 2,227 of which had afterwards been recovered. The accused before leaving the house told the Marwaris not to raise a hue and cry after them on pain of death. The Marwaris, however, called out for help as soon as the accused left the place. Both the complainant and Jasa were bleeding from the wounds and were taken to the J. J. Hospital. The accused were able to make off with the booty, as assistance was late in coming after the Marwaris had called out for it on the accused leaving the house.

After some more evidence was taken further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE B. B. AND C. I. LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me the use of your columns to ventilate a grievance felt by railway passengers resident in the suburbs regarding the slow running of the ordinary local trains on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

According to the present time-table a train stopping at all stations between Colaba and Bandra takes not less than 40 minutes to accomplish this short run, while the usual time for London suburban trains is thirty minutes only for the same distance and with a similar number of stopping places. The extra ten minutes is accounted for partly by the longer halts at stations and partly by the slow running, especially when leaving stations. If 18 minutes were allowed for the actual run between Colaba and Bandra, including the time necessary to stop dead at each station and to re-start, plus an average of one minute at each of the ten intermediate stations, the journey could be accomplished in 28 minutes. At present the stoppage at stations is often inordinately long, especially at Grant Road. It may be advisable to halt for 2 minutes at Church Gate Station, as the bulk of the passengers enter outgoing and leave incoming trains here, but one minute will be found sufficient at Grant Road for any local train, as although a considerable number of passengers either enter or alight from trains at this station, the traffic is only one way. At present time is absolutely wasted at this station, the only people who benefit being the sellers of fruit and nuts. At all other stations one minute is more than ample. As at home passengers will soon learn not to lose time in geting in or out of local trains were the duration of the stoppages reduced. Another serious waste of time is the leisurely way in which trains crawl out of the stations, giving one the impression that the driver finds he has to dally in order not to do the journey under the time allowed. The jerk with which the local drivers pull up at stations is also objectionable, throwing passengers off their feet, if they should be standing ready to alight. The main line drivers seem to be able to run in at a higher speed and stop dead without this objectionable jerk, and I do not see why the local men could not be trained to do the same. It is only a question of care in using the brake.

I give the Railway every credit for the careful and punctual running of their suburban trains.—Yours, etc.,

SEASON TICKET.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
TO MOTORISTS:—
"Ring out the old, ring in the new
Ring out the false, ring in the true."
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
"But Ring the FULLER Minstrel in."
Fuller Accumulator, Latest improvements.
Fuller Battery,
Fuller Coil 20,000 Sparks a minute,
Fuller Ignitialities and Motor Accessories,
Fuller Charging Set.

Connect the Accumulator at night.
It is fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
FULLER'S SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.
D. R. DADY,
CHURCH GATE BUILDINGS,
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SAFES,
RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
have stood the horrid tests of recent
CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.
That's all. No bogus test necessary.
Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.
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A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES
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Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.
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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
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PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the School Final Examination just over:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Agarkar G D, Adhye M P, Amberkar A S, Atre D V, Badbade K M, Bapat V P, Bapat S B, Barve K M, Bendre S S, Bendre S S, Bhat R R, Bhatkhalkar S A, Bhide N B, Bhingarde P R, Bokil V P, Bordavekar H G, Borkar S M, Chandavarkar S G, Chandwarkar D M, Dandekar N P, Datar K W, Desai N W, Devali D V, Dhaku S K, Dixit N K, Dhumma S B, Donde P A, Durant B C, Fagre P J, Fraser A B, Gaikwad R H, Gaitonde G G, Gavande D K, Gazdar M R, Gogte D K, Gokorn V A, Gokhale D G, Gokhale K G, Gokhale N G, Gokhale V N, Gore G J, Gupte G A, Hedge M V, Joglekar R N, Joshi B P, Joshi B M, Joshi V W, Kadrekar Y V, Karkare S R, Katrak P D, Khadkikar D R, Kher H W, Kolatkar B R, Kolatkar G R, Koli V P, Kulkarni D J, Kulkarni D L, Kulkarni M G Kulkarni R R, Lele K D, Limaye D H; Limaye K S, Limaye V D, Lowji B D, Mahale S M, Mayadev S R, Mehendale S L, Millard C N, Mogre K A, Mujumdar V R, Mule, V R, Mulherkar W T, Nachnolkar M A, Nadkarni P G, Nadkarni S M, Nadkarni S P, Nagarkatti N S, Nagarkatti V V, Nagarmat N S, Naik G D, Naravne D B, Narwekar H N, Nemalekar A W, Palao B K, Palkar H S, Patankar G B, Pate, R B, Patil N S, Patwardhan W G, Pendse D W Peota G S, Phanse T K, Pitre M P, Prabhu R G, Raje S W, Rangane N B, Rege V L, Sabne K N, Sakhalkar R A, Samant A B, Sardeshpande S P, Shirke S S, Thamhane M Y, Tendulkar D R, Tritchley H C, Tullu S G, Upponi N S, Uttarkar D D, Vadkalkar S G, Wagmar F M, Vaidya J P, Wadkar A L, Wagle M S, Warty G G.

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AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Acharya A H, Anandjivala J M, Barfiwala N B, Bhagat C R, Bhalimadi V P, Chokshi R D, Chudagar J K, Dabholkar M L, Dangarwala B G, Daru P M, Dave M J, Desai B K, Desai D B, Desai I N, Desai M S, Desai R D, Desai R K, Deshpande R M, Dhanvala M C, Dwivedi M P, Gharpure W G, Jamboodiwala J P, Jani A G, Jani N H, Jarivala M C, Joshi M R, Joshi S H, Kapadia B N, Khambhatti N R, Majmudar H R, Majmundar V G, Mehta B V, Mehta G C, Mehta M G, Mehta M N, Mehta P M, Mukhtiar S C, Munshi J P, Nagar K J, Naik J G Pandya J L, Pandya K K, Pandya O L, Karikh H A, Parikh O B, Parikh V M, Patel B J, Patel B J, Patel B J, Patel B T, Patel N B, Pathak P J; Pitwa S G, Pradhan Y K, Raddy L L, Randeria C H, Raval N G, Sayed N A, Shah B M, Shah C D, Shah N M, Shah S M, Shah S R, Shaiko A R, Shaikh C B, Sheth B D, Sheth M G, hukla B M, Shukla, T M, Thakar S K, Trivedi B V, Trivedi C S, Trivedi J G Vyas H S, Vyas A T, Vyas J J.

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KARACHI CENTRE.

Asarpota M D, Bhambuni J A, Gursahani A T, Gursahani C V, Hingorani D S, Hingorani R L, Hiranandani V C, Jiandani U D, Khateki K A, Khubaiani K N, Kirpalani G D, Kundanani T L, Mansukhani M M, Molvi A S M H, Parwani V U, Punjabi N K, Pohujani G B, Pohujani M K, Rajmalani H K, Ranwatani T D, Simjnani K K, Salangi M H H J Sipahimalani C V, Soomra W I, Vasirani G T, Vasirani N C.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place at Negapatam, South India, on the 29th February, between Robert Amyatt Ray, of the 4th King's Own Regiment, Burma, only son of Amyatt Edmund Ray, of Grove House, Grove End Road, Beryl and Gertrude Benbow-Reynolds, elder daughter of William Benbow-Reynolds, of Negapatam, South India.

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RICH RED BLOOD
COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS
to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.
Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. Extra.
Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market Bombay, No.

SOME FURTHER THOUGHTS ON THEOSOPHY.

If the question arose as to which is the most important tenet held by Theosophists, the answer would undoubtedly be their teaching about Re-incarnation. Were mankind as a whole to believe re-incarnation to be a fact, a revolution would take place in human thought and human action. The very idea of a succession of lives being possible enlarges the horizon of philosophy. It is a belief fraught with immeasurable possibilities. That the soul survives the shock of time and human accidents to re-clothe itself at intervals in an ephemeral and vanishing garment of flesh is not by any means a new theory. It is thought by some philosophers that the "coats of skin" spoken of in genesis refers to our succession of fleshly coverings or material bodies provided as an outer garment for the soul while dwelling on this earth. What a stupendous and inspiring thought this is compared to our childhood's notion of a walled garden, and a man and woman walking sadly out into the untilled fields beyond, clothed in the skins of tigers and lions, brought to them by some mysterious agency. The means by which these skins were tanned and made into coats has doubtless been a subject of controversy in many a nursery and schoolroom.

Nursery and schoolroom, these words engender the reflection that however great and learned we become, we are ever dwellers in nursery and schoolroom and the greatest of our teachers are but scholars themselves—and mayhap the great Rulers of the Universe and the Masters of Theosophical lore themselves are but students. Is the pundit the only teacher in the school? May not the tiniest scholar teach something to the big master he holds so much in awe? Mrs. Besant at this moment presiding over the Theosophical Conference at Benares has written some interesting papers about Re-incarnation. She says in one of her pamphlets that breathed into the form of man is a "portion of the life of God." Like a seed, a germ, the germinal spirit comes forth into the world of matter, with all divine possibilities hidden within it as within the seed the possibilities of the plant that gave it birth are hidden; in that germinal spirit are all divine powers that man become perfect as his Father in heaven is perfect. But in order that that perfection may be attained there must be growth, experience, evolution; in each life on earth experience must be gathered; in the long interval between death and re-birth the experience gathered on the earth is woven in the invisible worlds into the fabric of the soul; when that germinal spirit comes back to earth, it comes with this soul-clothing of qualities woven out of the experience gathered in its previous life on earth, and the innate ideas of the child are the result of the weaving during the heavenly life into the quality of the experience of the earth-life that lies behind. When that experience is transmuted into quality, then spirit and soul come back to earth, start on the platform already gained by experience and by struggle, and carry on the evolution with the advantage of the innate qualities which are the result of the previous life. During the new life more experience, more struggle, material for further growth; the weaving of that again into higher qualities during the renewed interval between death and re-birth. And so on and on, rung after rung of the ladder of progress: at the bottom of that human ladder the lowest savage; at the top of that human ladder, the greatest saint and the noblest intellect, genius built up by slow degrees, built up by countless struggles, built up by failure as well as victory, by evil as well as good, the evils of the past the steps whereon man rises into virtue, so that even in the lowest criminal we see the promise of divinity. He, too, shall rise where the saint is standing, and in all the children of men God shall at last be seen. That is the theory of Re-incarnation.

"Now, let us see if it does not fit the facts from the scientific standpoint. We see now how the genius will have grown He does not come suddenly into the world with nothing behind him, suddenly God-created. He comes with the qualities he has gradually developed by struggle in his past. We can understand, as we look at him, why the children of to-day, born of civilised parents, respond quickly to moral teaching, answer to moral appeal; and why a child of the savage, a young soul, a child soul, cannot respond to those teachings, no matter how carefully you may try to instruct him. The answer of the children of the civilised man of to-day to the moral ideal, to moral precepts, is almost immediate. The child responds to it by nature; the child of the savage does not do so. You cannot take the savage child and lift him to the point at which your own children are to be found whilst still in the nursery. They have not the power to respond."

Mrs. Besant has much to say too about Weissmann's theories of heredity. His ideas are well known and generally believed in the scientific world, and few now contradict his teaching that mental, moral and other acquired qualities are not transmitted to off-spring. This being true, argues Mrs. Besant, "where will you have the reason for human progress, unless, side by side with the continuity of protoplasm, you have the continuity of an evolving, of a developing soul?" Then she goes on to speak of genius and of the way that highly evolved souls or geniuses tend to have few, if any, offspring, and those they have are seldom geniuses, more often are they entirely commonplace, sinking at times below the average. "The geniuses," she says, "of to-day ought to mark the normal level of hundreds of years hence. The genius of to-day, whether the genius of intellect or of virtue, the high water mark of present human progress should show the place to which the ocean will rise presently as the generations go on. If he is only a mere sport of nature, if he is only the result of some fortunate accident, if he is only the outcome of some unknown cause, then he brings us no message of hope, no promise for the future; but if it be that in that individual genius you are to find a soul that by long experience has gathered the qualities with which he was this time born; if it be that, side by side with the continuity of protoplasm, there is also a continuity of soul growing, developing, evolving, as forms grow, develop and evolve, ah! then the genius is only the forerunner of a greater humanity, and the lowest child of earth may hope in future to climb to the height of intelligence or of virtue on which he stands. And this view of genius is strengthened by investigation, for we notice that genius is to be found along two especial lines—that of the genius of pure intellect or virtue, and that of the artist that demands a peculiar co-operation of the body. The first asks little or nothing from physical heredity, but you cannot have the great genius in music unless you have with it a specialised body, a delicacy of nervous organisation, a fineness of touch, a keenness of ear. These physical things are required in order that musical genius may show itself forth at its highest. There the co-operation of the physical heredity is demanded, and what do you find when you study the stories of musical genius? That he is generally born in a musical family; that for two or three generations before the great genius some amount of musical talent has been marked in the family in which he appears; and that when he, the genius, appears, then that musical talent dies out, and the family goes back into the ordinary run of average people. The family flowers in the genius; he does not hand on his genius to his posterity."

It will be agreed that this belief in a gradually evolving soul is both hopeful and inspiring. If this theory is held, much of the cruelty and seeming injustice of our world is set right. The cruel inequalities that divide the sages and saints of the world from the criminal or the man with the low animal nature are thus partially explained. The slow evolution of the ages must drag the criminal from the depths and at length make him equal with the saint. May we not ask this question? If the saint and seer can be created, why have lower types ever been sent on to this earth? If there is any answer to this question, perhaps nowhere else can an answer be found save in the teaching that the soul lives through a countless succession of lives. I know this idea of many lives is repulsive to many people, but we are caught upon the "wheel of things," and till desire dies out we must follow our destiny. A lady, who was once discussing Re-incarnation with a prominent light in the Theosophical world, said: "Well, I don't believe I will join your society after all; I don't wish to be re-incarnated." Most of us in the face of the relentless laws of the universe will feel that, however much we may wish to echo the lady's objections, we will hold our peace for the mills of God to grind on though the voice of the entire universe be raised in protest.

Though the theory of Re-incarnation be displeasing to some, it is a doctrine from which many draw inspiration and encouragement. The denizens of the mysterious East often say when some ill befalls them: "Surely I sinned in some former life." They also say: "I thereby acquired merit," not meaning merit in the eyes of the present world, but merit of which their soul may feel the benefit in future lives. The more material dwellers in the West are less familiar with the idea of Re-incarnation. They look at their bodies and say "this is *me*; deprive me of a body and you deprive me of existence." The Eastern races readily think—"this body only clothes the real *me*; deprive me of this clog, this mortal coil and I live more truly than when I possess a body." But the West does possess some teaching about Re-incarnation, their poets through intuition guess it is true, Wordsworth's famous lines bear this out—

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from a far."

In Shakespeare's writings, too, we find the thought often expressed that the soul is arrayed while on earth in a garment of flesh. For instance we have these lines—

"There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdst
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubim;
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But while this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it."

The Christian religion certainly has no direct teaching on the subject of Re-incarnation, but here and there the suggestion is found, as in the oft-quoted story of the blind man about whom it was asked "did this man sin or his parents, that he was born blind." Some of the Early Fathers taught the doctrine, but it is readily understood that with the rise of the Roman Catholic Church the teaching was firmly repressed.

Nevertheless to-day the belief in the doctrine is gaining many adherents amongst the English-speaking race and I think the following charming poem illustrates how strong the belief has become in these latter days, and how really beautiful and encouraging are the hopes it raises in the human breast.

"I hold that when a person dies
His soul returns again to earth
Arrayed in some new flesh disguise
Another mother gives him birth
With sturdier limbs and brighter brain
The old soul takes the roads again.

Such is my own belief and trust;
This hand, this hand that holds the pen
Has many a hundred times been dust
And turned as dust to dust again;
These eyes of mine have blinked and shone
In Thebes, in Troy, in Babylon.

All that I rightly think or do,
Or break or spoil, or bless, or blast,
Is curse or blessing justly due
For sloth or effort in the past.
My life's a statement of the sum
Of voice indulged or overcome.

And I shall know, in angry words,
In gibes and mocks and many a tear
A carrion flock of homing birds
The gibes and scorns I uttered here
The brave words that I failed to speak
Will brand me dastard on the cheek.

And as I wander on the roads
I shall be helped and healed and blessed;
Dear words shall cheer and be as goads
To urge to heights before impressed
My road shall be the road I made;
All that I gave shall be repaid.

So shall I fight, so shall I tread
In this long war beneath the stars
So shall a glory wreathe my head,
So shall I faint and show the scars.
Until this case, clogging mould
Be smithied all to kingly gold.

K. F. G.

TRAFALGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should take it very kindly if you would use your powerful influence, and endeavour, if possible, to interest the public to secure for the country the beautiful pictures of "Trafalgar," painted by Chevalier de Martino, Marine Painter to His Majesty the King, for unless something is done, and that speedily, they will certainly find their way either to America or the Argentine Republic. Probably many of your readers have never heard of these pictures, still fewer have seen them, because they have never left the artist's studio, as he does not exhibit for reasons best known to himself, but those who, like myself, have had that privilege, would, I feel sure, agree with me that it would be a national calamity and disgrace if they ever left our shores.

There are ten of them—large canvasses—the work of thirty years' depicting different scenes in that glorious fight, painted by a master hand, himself a seaman and an Italian Naval Officer. Nothing like these pictures have ever been painted, except, perhaps, the fine one by Stansfield, which hangs in the United Service Club, and I think most Naval Officers will agree with me that no one else could produce such work. The way those grand old ships float upon the water could only be drawn correctly by a sailor, and he a man-o'-war's man. The colour of the sea also is exactly what I have observed after 50 years' experience.

Now to business. The price for the set of ten is £20,000, a large sum, but not at all too much. When I think of the enormous sums paid for a single picture, like, for instance, the "Velasquez," it does seem to me extraordinary that some wealthy Englishman does not buy these outright and present them to the College at Dartmouth, where they would be well bestowed and gratefully appreciated by all sailors—old and young. We naval officers are not in a position to buy them, but I feel sure that most of us who could afford it would willingly subscribe, according to our means, to keep them in this country. I know that the Chevalier himself would prefer it, but he cannot afford to keep them much longer in the face of urgent offers from the other side of the water.

It has been suggested that either the "Victory" or the "Painted Hall at Greenwich" would be a suitable place for these pictures, but in my opinion neither of them would be so suitable as the Dartmouth College. There is no room nor light on board the old "Victory" and the pictures would be ruined by damp: comparatively few people would see them at Greenwich, whereas at Dartmouth they would inspire the cadets and remind them of the glorious history of the Navy upon which the greatness of England depends.

In conclusion, I earnestly hope that the matter will be taken up by some public-spirited man, in order to preserve for this country the collection of pictures so ably depicting England's greatest victory.—I have, &c.,

WILLIAM R. KENNEDY, K.C.B.,
ADMIRAL.

United Service Club, London, S.W., Dec. 17.

A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:

Dr. Jadowji Tricumjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote:—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure."

The danger of kindey disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary, and rheumatic troubles. The cure these by removing the cause—Kidney disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

IN DAYS OF IMPERIAL [illegible]

"Ombre eclatante du passl,
"Le present n'a rien qui t'egate."

The bell rings the pious evening hymn. The prayers cease in the Roman temples. The moon sheds its peaceful light. Slow and sad you trace your steps to the Forum. Sitting in its solitude all the courtly and superb pageant of the dead ages comes trooping by. What a sorcery is that of Rome! "Glorious shade of the past, the present has nothing to equal thee," as the poet above quoted sings. Turning over a score of centuries you summon the life of luxurious ease of the old Roman in his Villa Romana. For, as a necessary complement of city life, he sought the quiet of the country. It was but a salutary change from the woes which assailed him in the seething cauldron of life Rome presented. One took to the cool of the sea, another to the pure air of the mountains, a third to the shade of the woods, a fourth to the flowering plain cheered by solar rays. Thus Italy was full of country seats on the sea-shore not far from Rome.

THE SITE OF THE VILLA

was carefully selected. In the fresh valleys of the bluish hills which trace at a distance round Rome one vast circuit of verdure, under the green oaks, and the maritime pines, or on the edge of teak cascades rose the retreats of Mæcenas, of Cicero of Horace and of Lucullus looking on enchanting landscapes. In the first century of Imperial Rome, it was fashionable to resort to Naples. Marble palaces rose from the sea. Immense porticos filled with gods with marble, sheltered by massive trees, were washed by the blue waters of the sea. Shut within itself, and yet open to the outer world, enjoying its perspectives, such was the villa, rich, varied and fantastic in design. Laid out in terraces, the walls and the banks stretched out a long throw into the sea, carrying porches on columns for promenade, cabinets and niches, where one could repose peacefully on enjoyable seats, while the waves break against the walls with a light murmur. Such was the villa of the younger Pliny, near Ostia, so gracefully described by him.

THE INTERIOR

presented various constructions and diverse profiles: colonnades, balconies, loggie, projecting terraces, niches, windows running low down, ponderous subterranean places, and towers for observation making up a sumptuous ensemble. Revelling as the elegant Roman did in the luxury of baths, there were hot and cold and tepid baths near to the kitchen, so that the range which did for cooking the food served to heat the water too. The old Roman house modelled after the Etruscan, was one vast hall, with an opening in the centre of the roof. This was the Atrium, and it remained the characteristic element of habitation, even under the epoch of Rome in all her greatness. Struck by the highly perfected Greek house, the Roman reproduced its peristyle in his dwelling. This was a court largely open and bright with light, surrounded by a porties on which the apartments opened. But out of respect for tradition, he retained the old Atrium. There were winter courts, and summer courts. In the latter murmurous with the fall of water, were fountains wherein stone Tretons spouted, or the water leapt high in the air, or threw up a gossamer as fine as Ariadne's web, which the ivy frailed over and the vine tendril extended from column to column. During the hot hours of the day, the living water ran over all the rooms in suitable canals, and was turned off when not needed into garden and other parts.

THE GARDEN

was the most essential part of the Villa. There were not many kinds of flowers. The exotics were unknown. The rose, the violet, the narcissus, the hyacinth and the lily were all Italy had to offer. Of these the first two were great favourites and the rose greater than the violet. If the rosebushes of Preneste, Pesto and Malta failed in their supply they had them brought from Egypt. But in the season when these two flowered, their beds perfumed the Villa all round. Besides these, there were cheerful little herbs, all green, ranged on the terraces in carved vases formed from trunks of trees. The Romans knew the art of fashioning them artistically, into globes, pyramids, letters, little skiffs, and animals. There was a rich profusion of green everywhere. Vine tendrils went entwining from tree to tree. The ivy covered the wall with thick festoons. If cool arbours invited one to rest, there were little squares shaded all round by intersecting planes for tennis and gymnastics, while marble goddesses and nymphs took the unwary by surprise, as he sought the graceful little recesses in myrtle bushes. For pastime there were warrens where burrowed rabits and hare, large networks spread over ample spaces holding birds and fowls of every description, and fish-ponds where in among other fishes the palatable lampreys predominated. But all this was poor show compared to the smiling sanctuaries magnificently reared for the masters of the world under serene skies where they passed tranquil nights. Here

THE ALL-POWERFUL CÆSARS

tasted sweet leisure without ceasing to reign in the bosom of pleasures. Greater by their absence they let their images receive the homage of the prostrate Romans. Like the immortals they dictated from far their sacred oracles to the adoring multitude. Invisible and yet governing the world they dispensed favours, or sent forth thunders. A sense of stupor and admiration assails you as you stand before the ruins of Tivoli once known as Hadrian's Villa. The Emperor weary of governing longed for a life of ease. And he sought it in Tivoli as Tiberius did in Caprex. Tiberius was the spy emperor, the eye that lay in ambush watching the world, the first dictator who dared divert to himself the law of majesty meant for the Roman people. A Greek scholar, witty, sagacious, sardonic, eloquent, horrible, a favourite with informers, the assassin of citizens, his wife, his family, humble to barbarians, a traitor to Archilaus, a coward by Artabanus, he had two thrones; Rome for his ferocity, Caprex for his turpitude! Inventor of vices, as inventor of their names, this old man had a Seraglio of children. Lean, bold, bent, knock-kneed, feted, his suppurating patches of red leprosy covered with plaster, ulcered like Job but holding the sceptre, surrounded by a lugubrious silence, seeking a successor, scenting Caligula and finding him suitable, the viper selected the tiger. Hadrian was no imperial maniac. An able administrator he had visited all the provinces doing them mostly on foot, without pomp and with a few jurists and artists. In his retreat he had not condemned himself to inaction. In the silence of the woods and the mountains there was life for those about him; in spectacles of naval warfare, in the Zoological gardens, the Lyceum, the Prytaneum, the Academy where he could philosophise with his friends. A devoted lover of Athens, an enthusiastic admirer of the arts, he had copies made of Greek sculpture in marble and bronze. Being an initiate of the Egyptian mysteries, he had a lively remembrance of the land he had stayed in for years, and had a temple erected with statues by hundreds after the Egyptian style. Thus the Villa held precious records of the various schools of art. What a contrast this asylum of peace to that of the Semi-Madman of Caprex! A contrast as fully opposed as was his successor to Hadrian's, the mad Caligula to Antoninus "the father of mankind."

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

KING OSCAR was something of a man of science, and when he was in England in 1900 he visited Sheffield and astonished the steel-makers by his knowledge of technical processes. He was shown over one of the great steel works, and when he reached the shop where cup-like vessels filled with fine metal are sunk through the floor into a fiercely hot chamber—the use of the crucible to-day is not widely different from the original methods—he talked so long with one of the workmen that the time-table for the tour of the works was thrown hopelessly out. The crucible process awakened his interest to a remarkable degree, for after he had left the shop he recollected a point on which his curiosity had not been satisfied, and, leaving his suite, he returned alone to question further the Sheffield workman.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

[illegible] DR. BARNARDO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Two years have passed since the death of Dr. Barnardo, whose name and whose remarkable life-work will ever be held in grateful remembrance by all lovers of little children. The publication of his biography offers an excellent opportunity for submitting to the public a short statement regarding the progress of the scheme for a National Memorial which was laid before them in 1905.

It was unanimously agreed that such an unique career called for commemoration of a practical nature, and that the most fitting recognition of his services to the State and to humanity at large would be the establishment upon a permanent basis of the work to which his life had been given.

An appeal was therefore made for a National Memorial Fund such as would enable the great and beneficent agency which he established to continue its labours unhampered by debt, and to keep the door in Stepney Causeway wide open so long as suffering childhood should continue. By this means it was felt that the whole work of the founder would be placed upon a stable footing such as it had never previously occupied.

The financial liabilities of the Homes at the time of Dr. Barnardo's death were as follows:—

	£
Mortgages	100,500
Special Loans	12,000
Canadian Liabilities	14,000
Tradesmen's Accounts, Builders' Contracts, Bills Payable and Interest created on Mortgages ..	99,700
Overdraft at the Bank... ...	22,800
A total of	249,000

It gives me great pleasure to report that these liabilities have been reduced from £249,000 to £82,550. This result, directly due to the benevolence of the Christian and philanthropic public, is most cheering, and the Council gratefully desire to thank their supporters the world over for this remarkable instance of munificent sympathy and support.

During these two years the work of the Institutions under the able management of Mr. William Baker has gone on apace, and more children are in the Homes to-day than ever before. Admission has been claimed for 22,512 children from London and the Provinces, and help and homes have been found for 17,802. The remaining 4,710 friendless and utterly destitute have been received permanently into the Homes, and are being educated, maintained, and trained until they reach an age to hold their own.

It is evident that the Homes have a great work still to do in acting as clearing house for destitute children, in keeping them out of our prisons and workhouses, in solving problems for Magistrates and police all over the country, in clearing the streets and lodging-house dens, and in raising to respectable and independent citizenship both here and in Canada many thousand of poor children who would otherwise sink into pauperism and crime.

The Charter of the Homes remains unchanged after 43 years. No destitute child, or no young girl in moral peril is ever refused admission. There is no waiting list, no voting, no golden key. If the case be of urgent need "Admit first and enquire afterwards" is still the motto of our work.

Such a record and such principles of operation make a strong appeal to the generous liberality of citizen and Christian alike.

I earnestly hope that friends of the children will unite to complete the work which they have begun so well, and that all who sympathise with the miserable condition of destitute little ones will aid me in freeing Dr. Barnardo's Homes from the incubus of debt that had accumulated around them.—Yours, &c.,

HOWARD WILLIAMS,
Honorary Treasurer.

IS IT TO BE STANDARD OR MUNICIPAL TIME?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At this time of the year when receiving invitations for Weddings, Marriage Processions, Nautch Parties, Dinners, Funerals, etc., one gets almost bewildered in having double time in the city when you are suddenly held up as it were, when reaching the end of these invitations with the now familiar, but exasperating letters B. T. and S. T. The first invitation is for a grand wedding and you are kindly requested to be present at 5 p.m., B. T.; the next is for a Dinner at 8-30 p.m., S. T.; the third is for a Nautch Party fixed for 9 p.m., B. T.; and last, but not least, is an invitation from the President of the Municipal Corporation to meet His Excellency the Governor at 8 p.m., B. T. The dates running very close to one another adds still more to the confusion. Now one is naturally inclined to ask when this warfare between Standard (Official) Time and Municipal (Bombay) Time is coming to an end for a reconciliation? Will it be too much to ask the Municipal Corporation to make a graceful act and step down to join hands with the Government solely in the interests of the City and adopt the Standard Time the want of which puts the City to endless inconvenience and annoyance in having a double time? This may be seen when passing the three public Clocks on the Esplanade and Hornby Roads. The first, the Rajabai Tower of the Bombay University on the Esplanade Road, greets you with Standard Time, and further on the Hornby Road you are confronted with the G. I. P. Railway with Standard Time, and, then a little further on, on the same road the Arthur Crawford Market gives you the Municipal or Bombay Time. Still further on, as you go deeper into the City, the majority of the petty shopkeepers and dealers have adopted the Municipal time to follow the advice of some good friend who kindly advised them to stand firm by the Municipal Time, but their implicit faith in the Municipal Time gets, very often, a rough shaking down when reaching the Railway Stations to find to their horror that the last train for the day has just left and to discover that Railways do not keep Municipal Time but are 40 minutes in advance. Then follows a suppressed Benediction on those who are the cause of their missing the train which they wished to catch on very emergent business. The churches, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, have adopted the Standard Time with the Mahomedan mosques and Parsi Fire Temples, while most of the Hindu Temples follow the Municipal Time. With the New Year, together with our new sympathetic Governor who is most anxious to be in touch with everyone and everything that concerns "Urbs prima in Indis," let our Civic Fathers cheerfully meet the Bombay Government in having one popular time.

OBSERVER.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

The following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), No. 3063, dated the 23rd December 1907, is published.

"Following telegram, dated 21st, received from Ambassador, Constantinople: Seven cases of cholera and four deaths at Mecca up to 19th December; Medical Inspection imposed on departure from Mecca on arrival at Jeddah before departure from Jeddah by sea."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt M Dick, I M S, B	Mr F St G Manners-Smith, C I E, B
Mr M Keane, B Cov	Mr H E Wilkins, B
Mr T C Wilson, B Cov	Mr G E Chatfield, Bo Cov
Mr L French, B Cov	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A G Hendley, I M S, B, 6 mo M C	Capt T S Ross, I M S, M, 6 mo study leave, in combination with furl
Mr T H D LaTouche, B, 1 mo M C	Mr E F Grimley, M Cov, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr V G Morgan, B, 6 mo M C	
Mr I H W Dalrymple Clark, B, 6 mo M C, the period beyond 3 mo 5 days being extraordinary leave	Lieut-Col J Brodie-Mills, I C V D, Bo, 6 mo M C, period beyond 19 days being extraordinary leave
Mr J Parkes, B, 2 mo M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H E Ransom, B Cov	Mr R T Mathews, B
Mr F O Townsend, B	Mr T A Hindmarsh, B
Mr J H Chase, B	Capt J J Robb, I M S, M
Mr E M Kiernander, B	Mr S W G MacIver, M Cov
Mr A Murphy, B	Mr R H A Johnston, M
Mr W R Wells, B	Mr R L Sinclair, Bo

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

THE SEASON O' THE YEAR.

The approaching festive season brings the cycle of the motor year round to its dullest and most dead period. People are more interested in mistletoe than motors, in parties, balls and other functions. Besides the weather is all against it. There is no more enjoyable recreation than a fast motor run on a clear, hard, frosty morning; but up to now—at any rate about London—there has been nothing but rain, fog, drizzle and rain again, and always mud. These conditions are not conducive, though some "all weather" motorists take a pride in ignoring the weather. Such people are not agreeable; they are like the all-the-year-round cold-bath men; they annoy one by their airs of conscious superiority.

As I write the sun is trying to shine, and my thoughts wander out to the far-off East, where motoring, under more than summer conditions, is perennial—save, perhaps, at certain odd times during the rainy season. What would some of us not give to be back there again?

THE ROVER CAR.

The car of economy this week is the Rover. The Rover Company, Ltd., of Coventry, have well maintained the popularity of their products during the past year, and I deal with two or three of their lower-priced cars. The first is an 8 h.-p. four-seater at £255, single cylinder, with three speeds (8, 16 and 24 m. per hour) forward at a normal engine speed of 950 revolutions per minute, and reverse 8 m. per hr. The crank-shaft is solid on ball-bearings; clutch, metal to metal in oil; tank carries sufficient for 160 miles; ignition, accumulators with current supply for from 800 to 900 miles; magneto extra. The carburetter is the "Rover" automatic and is not excelled by any other type. The control, steering and brakes are of the best and most modern types. Wheels—artillery; Tyres, heavy Dunlops; Rotund body with seating for four, upholstered in leather. The Rover 8 h.-p. two-seater, £210, is of a similar specification, with bucket seats, as is the 6 h.-p. at £130, with the difference that the tyres are Dunlop, light car. To this latter cape cart hood and folding wind screen are supplied at £20 extra. The same car is supplied with wire wheels, smaller tyres and cheaper body at £105. The general colour of the Rover car is a dark and durable green, with upholetery to match. As a reliable and useful vehicle the Rover stands well with other makes of the same prices and powers.

A USEFUL LAMP.

A useful accessory for the interior lighting of cars fitted with cape cart or other folding hoods has been placed upon the market by the Ever-Ready Electric Specialities, 102, Shaftesbury Avenue, and is retailed by most motor-car firms. This is the "Ever-ready" folding hood lamp. It is 13-8 in. diameter and can be conveniently fastened to the rib of the hood which is folded back without any risk of breaking the lamp, which gives a soft but powerful light, and is very suitable where a neat but strong fitting is required.

A NEW SPORT.

One of the "sights of London" at this time of the year is the skidding of the motor bus. It affords an unfailing source of amusement and interest to relieve the monotony of a dull and drizzly day. In fact, to stand at a likely corner and "watch 'em skid" is becoming a kind of sport among the less industrious elements of our population. On several recent days, and all day long, there was a crowd of a couple of hundred or more at the top of Old Broad Street hailing with derisive cheers the blundering efforts of the motor-buses to turn the corner, and the antics of the police constable on point duty to avoid a violent and sudden death.

ACCEPTED CHALLENGES.

Mr. S. F. Edge has been "trailin' the tails av his coat" before the eyes of motorists for some little time, and has at last got some of them accepted. The Euston to Edinburg race against time is "off". The L. and N.-W. Railway will have naught of it. So Brooklands provides the obvious alternative. The President of the Metallurgique Company of Belgium has accepted the challenge in the 26 h.-p. and the 40 h.-p. classes, and Mr. O. Cupper will drive the Metallurgique cars against Napiers in both events.

THE TRAPPED WEASEL.

The average "motor case" is usually the dullest event in our Police-Court routine. It remained to the ever-cheery Magistrate of Marylebone to redeem it by a touch of his inimitable humour. A driver had fallen into a "trap" from which the victim had no chance of escape. Said Mr. Plowden: "Here are these cold-blooded officials, each with a stop-watch in hand. What possible chance has the chauffeur? My heart bleeds for everything in a trap, whether it is a chauffeur or a weasel. But there it is. There is nothing more to be said. Forty shillings." It is recorded of an old gaol bird that, on being "sent down" by Mr. Plowden, he remarked: "I'd rather get six months from 'im than a week from any other beak."

FOR THE F. M. S.

An 18-24 h.-p. Fiat car has recently been supplied to the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the personal use of Sir William Taylor, the Resident General in the Federated Malay States. The Roi des Belges body is painted dark green with white lines, the upholstery being to match; and it is interesting to note that it has been built at the Fiat Company's Motor Body Building Department at Brighton. Special attention has been paid to rendering the car thoroughly suitable for tropical use, and with this object in view all four wheels are shod with Moseley Perfect Detachable tyres of uniform size, 36 by 5 inches. The car is fitted with cape-cart hood and wind-screen.

A Japanese company has lately commenced to manufacture motor-cars in a small way in Tokio. The first vehicle was completed a few weeks ago, and it is claimed that every part was built in Japan, with the exception of the tyres, lamps, springs and coil. The car is more on American than English lines, with a 12 h.-p. engine situated about the centre of the frame under the body.

Messrs. Katz Bros., Ltd., of London, Singapore and Penang, have been appointed sole agents for Messrs. A. Darracq & Co. (1905) Ltd., for the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

THE MOTOR UNION AS AN INTERNATIONAL BODY.

The latest colonial organisation to affiliate with the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland is the Perak Motor Union, in the Federated Malay States. The officials of the newly-affiliated body have asked for particulars of the car badge for considerate drivers.

Colonial Clubs which have affiliation agreements with the Motor Union are the A. C. of the Transvaal, the A. C. of Ceylon, the A.A. of Bengal, and the Motor Unions of Western India and Perak.

Individual members of the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland are to be found in India, Transvaal, France, Canada, United States, British Columbia, Italy, Egypt, Germany, Straits Settlements, Cape Colony, Sweden, Argentina, Ceylon, Natal, Holland, Nova Scotia, New Zealand, China, Orange River Colony, New South Wales, Russia, Gold Coast, Cyprus, Switzerland, Chili, Japan, Belgium, Jamaica, Gibraltar, Soudan, Malta, Crete, Denmark, Spain, Southern Nigeria, Queensland, Pondoland, S. Australia.

The Motor Union is in membership with the League International des Associations Touristes, which is engaged in operations designed to remove annoying regulations which hinder touring. In response to a resolution passed at this year's Congress, the Motor Union is endeavouring to secure in the new Motor Car Act a clause providing that cars arriving from abroad with sufficient means of identification may be permitted to register the identification mark already on the car for a period of three months, in lieu of having to obtain the ordinary registration plate. Application is also to be made to the Inland Revenue in favour of not [illegible] the carriage tax from foreign visitors staying in Great Britain for three months.

IN our Advertisement Columns we published a Notice by the Solicitors of the Carthusian Monks respecting their rights in the manufacture of Chartreuse, and would call attention to the judgment given by the Lords of Appeal, early last month, in their favour.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS.

Stevenson Beats Louth.

AN EXCITING GAME.

Last night at Pyrke's Mr. Stevenson beat Mr. Louth by only 15 after a very exciting game. Stevenson made 289 and 214.

The full report will appear in the next issue.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire..........	12 8	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter R E
Turquoise..........	18 40	F. J. Preston
Eileen IV.........	Scr	Mr N N Wadia
Melody..........	13 48	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 12 = 11½ miles—Time-limit 6-20 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-35 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ance. M S	Entered by
Manikin..........	2 12	Officers R A
Sayonara..........	2 56	A Erickson and A L Whitell
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher
Trixie..........	Scr	Officers Royal Scotts
Peewit	5 52	F V Evans and D Fraser
Pixie	Scr	J B Aspinwall

Course No. 11 = 88 miles—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-40 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Lapwing..........	2 12	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Maud	3 40	Officers R E
Camilla..........	6 36	A T Cooper
Jean	10 16	C N Moberly
Tomtit..........	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	3 40	Lieut A C Trench R E
Midget..........	10 16	Officers R A
Curlud	5 52	C A Wordsworth
Wagtail	..	R Carruthers
Clutha	6 36	Mr J J Welch

Course No. 11 = 88 miles.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT (SERVICE RIG RACE)—Sails at 3-15 p.m., to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
24' Cutter	9 9	do
30' Cutter I	13 44	do
30' Cutter II..........	13 44	do
30' Gig	13 44	do
27' Whaler	35 19	do
27' Whaler	35 19	H M S Proserpine
36' Pinnace	Scr	H M S Highflyer
34' Cutter..........	9 9	do
30' Cutter..........	13 44	do
26' Cutter	17 39	S M Defences

Course No. 39 reversed = 7·85 miles.—Time-limit—6-80 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The First Little Strangers Plate 3-0 p.m.
2nd Race—The Second Little Strangers Plate 3-30 p.m.
3rd Race—The Bedonia Plate 4-0 p.m.
4th Race—The New year Plate 4-30 p.m.
5th Race—The Marine Lines Plate 5-0 p.m.
6th Race—The First Strangers Plate 5-30 p.m.
7th Race—Second Strangers Plate 6-0 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	2-25 p m	(S. T.)
Church Gate...	2-30 p m	
Grant Road	2-36 p m	
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-40 p m	

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 3.

The 6th Poona Divisional Rifle meeting was informally opened on the Wanowrie ranges this morning. The meeting this year, carries a significance in musketry efficiency which was absent in previous years, in that it is wholly destitute of encouragement for pot hunting. The altered conditions afford opportunities for the severest musketry test, for apart from a single individual competition which will complete the championship series fired locally at the different stations under the Southern Command the programme is entirely made up of team competitions for British and Native troops in accordance with General Richardson propositions last year. First of these was to day completed by British and Native troops respectively and the amount of interest it excited throughout the day, was keen to a decree. It was open to teams of eight of any rank from any Corps to fire at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the position being any military. While competition was in progress the work in camp was being attended with strict precision by Captain E. Y'eldham, Connaught Rangers, Honorary Secretary, Lieutenant Phytian Adams, 80th Carnatics, Camp Superintendent, 2nd Lieutenant Bell, Connaught Rangers, Statistical Officer, Lieutenant Graham, 121st Pioneers eRang, Superintendent. The camp arrangements are on a slightly contracted scale to those of former years, but the Officers Mess is rendered considerably more attractive by the fact that it is catered for by the Club of Western India. These are about 110 competitors in camp exclusive of the representatives of local units, over one hundred of whom ars represented at the meeting.

The teams competing are from the Connaughts the Somersets, the Leicesters from Belgaum, the Royal Scots from Bombay, the Worcesters from Ahmednagar, the 3rd Sappers and Miners, Mounted Infantry, 80th Carnatic Infantry, Royal Engineers, 115th Mahrattas, 121st Pioneers, 107th Pioneers and 26th Light Cavalry. The meeting was not to be destitute of chivalry. It never was and never can be apparently despite the vigour of its service conditions. The ladies will have their pet Diana on Monday for which a handsome has Cup been presented. To-day's British team competition resulted in favour of the Royal Scots who ecored the highest aggregate at the six distances and won the Cup from the Connaught Rangers by [illegible] The teams were blazing at the butts [illegible] day and at the end of a serious [illegible] Scots' victory was announced [illegible]

The following [illegible] to-day:—

Class A, British—200, 500, 600, [illegible] yards:—Royal Scots 1,287 [illegible] Rs 40; Connaught Rangers [illegible] Leicesters 1,206 points, Rs. 15; [illegible] Worcesters 1,2[illegible] points.

Class C, Native teams:—80th Carnatic Infantry [illegible] points, Rs. 50 and a Cup; 3rd Sappers and Miners 1,323 points, Rs. 24-8; 64th Pioneers 1,271 points, Rs. 11-4; 11th Mahrattas 1,261 points, 121st Pioneers 1,208 points.

The following are the highest aggregate scores in connection with local meetings:—

Class A British marksmen:—Color Sergt Pugh, Royal Scots, 95 points, Rs. 25; 2nd Lieut Barker, Connaught Rangers 92 points, Rs. 25; Bandmaster Landrock, Connaught Rangers, 92 points, Rs. 10.

1st Class Shots:—Corpl Trick, Royal Scots, 91 points, Rs. 25; Pte Eagles, Royal Scots 88 points, Rs. 15; Pte Bailey, Leicesters 87 points Rs. 10.

2nd Class shots:—Pte Porter, Royal Scots, 78 points Rs. 25, Pte Girdwood, Royal Scots 77 points, Rs. 15; Pte Goodall, Royal Scots 7[illegible] points, Rs. 10.

The following are the highest aggregates in Class B, native marksmen:—Pte Krishna Swami, 80th Carnatics 93 points, Rs. 15; Havr Gunnar Khan 80th Carnatics 93 points, Rs. 9 and Subadar Shaik Iman, 193rd infantry, 93 points, Rs. 6.

1st Class Shots—Pte Baste Khan, 121st Pioneers, 91 points, Rs. 15; Naik Bawan Baksh, 114th Maharattas, 91 points Rs. 9; Naik Gul Mahomed, 90 points, Rs. 6.

2nd Class Shots:—Sapper Ram Nath Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners. 91 points, Rs. 15; Naik Khan Ind Khan, 88 points, Rs. 9; Sapper Babu Jagdale, 87 points, Rs. 6.

THE final decision in the Newton Heath case, which settles the liability of cemeteries to pay rates, will be an important addition to the already considerable body of law relating to graveyards. Both the Legislature and the judges have often had to deal with this rather dismal subject, and text-books have been written on the statutes and decisions. Most of the cases, however, have turned on a point quite different from that raised in the Newton Heath case—on the right of a parishioner to burial in the ordinary parish churchyard. It has been laid down that burial in some part of the churchyard, without payment for breaking the soil, is a common law right of the parishioner, and a right which will be enforced by "mandamus" if necessary. But as the right is confined to simple interment its practical importance is not very great in these days.

THE WEATHER.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 3rd January was 30·061. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometor 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3rd JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is nearly overcast at Rawalpindi but is almost clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air has been almost normal at Lahore and less than it in other places. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Yesterday's maximum temperature was hotter than usual throughout the district. During night temperature was 7° cooler than usual at Ambala.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the air has become considerably [illegible] usual. The direction of air movement is [illegible] south-westerly throughout the district. [illegible] during the daytime was 1° cooler at Agra and [illegible] to 2° warmer elsewhere. During night temperature was generally cooler than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or [illegible] clouded and humidity has been in excess of normal at Karachi and in defect in Rajputana and at Jacobabad. Calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail generally. Yesterday's maximum was nearly equal to normal at Jacobabad and 1° to 3° hotter elsewhere. Minimum temperature was fairly normal or 1° to 5° cooler throughout these districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded and air has become slightly damper at Bhuj and continues generally dry elsewhere. Wind direction was north-westerly at Bhavnagar Para and Dwarka and south-westerly at Bhuj while calms and easterly breezes prevail generally elsewhere. Weather during the day time was moderately warmer than usual in most places. During night, temperature was nearly equal to normal or 1° to 5° cooler in most places.

Central Provinces.—The sky is nearly overcast at Hoshangabad and Khandwa and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The quantity of moisture in the air is in defect of normal throughout the district. Wind was northerly or north-westerly at Rajpur and Nagpur while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevailed elsewhere. Maximum temperature differed but slightly from normal while during night temperature was cooler than usual in most places.

Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is in slight excess or defect of normal. Wind was blowing from north-easterly direction at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao while calm was recorded at Karwar. The variations of both maximum and minimum were generally small.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and amount of moisture in the air has been less than usual. Wind was blowing from south-westerly direction at Malegaon while calms and easterly winds prevailed elsewhere. The temperature varied but slightly from normal while the night temperature was generally cooler than usual in most places.

General Remarks.—Weather is settled over nearly the whole country.

[illegible] LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer "Persia," Captain will sail to day for Marseilles and London, with the English Mail of the 4th January, a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Ali, Mr S Amir	Howard, Major W S Eardley
Andrew, Mr H	Hollander, Mr E
Boscombe, Mr W	James, Sister Lawrs
Brownlow, Major H D	Jeffreys, Major A G
Brawnlow, Mrs and child	Jinnah, Mr M A
Byrt, Mr A H	Jacks, Miss
Barker, Mr J	Knox, Mr C
Bramwell, Major H D	Loder, Mr G
Bramwell, Mrs	McMinn, Mrs M, child and infant
Clarke, Mr F W	Mary, Sister Ethelfride
Clarke, Sir Henry M P	Mitchell, Mr and Mrs G [illegible]
Cox, Mr H A	Moreland, Mr W H
Chambers, Mr Thos	Morindu, Hon Mr C H
[illegible]	Megaw, Captain
Daniell, Mrs	Meares, Mr L V
[illegible]	Norman, Miss B
[illegible]	Nugent, Mr and Mrs
[illegible]	Ommandven, Mr
[illegible]	[illegible], Miss
Dobson, Mrs G	Purburg, Mr A [illegible]
Dutton, Mr	[illegible]
Dutton, Miss	Ready, Mr
[illegible]	Richardson, [illegible]
[illegible]	Russel, Mr E
deSouza, Mr F H E	Rhodes, Mr
Ellis, Mr	Robinson, Mr W S
Fisher, Dr D W	[illegible] Mrs
Fisher, Mrs	Richardson
Fearn, Mr	Raalte, Mrs and Miss [illegible]
Fall, Mr H W	Shepherd, Major
Girard, Mr and Mrs and infant	Turner, Mr J
Griffiths, Mr J	Tate, Mr A W
Growthorne, Mr H	Tofail, Mr M
Gleddon, Nurse	Tyrler, Mrs and child
Hewett, Mrs H M	Victoria, Sister Mary
Heyland, Mr and Mrs W A	Walker, Mr J
Hussain, Master	Watson, Mr C
Hunter, Mr B	

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "R. RUBATTINO" [illegible]

[illegible] in Bombay [illegible] Compton, Miss [illegible], Padri Giegoris, [illegible] Luckshampati, Mr and [illegible], Mr [illegible] and 3 children, [illegible]

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STATE OF INTERNATIONAL [illegible]

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	[illegible]
Via [illegible] Perfect.	Via [illegible] Perfect.	Via [illegible] Perfect.	Via [illegible] Perfect.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	[illegible] Perfect.	[illegible] Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	[illegible]
Via Suez Perfect	Via [illegible] Perfect.	Via [illegible] Cable Perfect.	----	Via [illegible] Perfect.	[illegible]

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received from the United Kingdom during the [illegible] at 8 p.m. of the 3rd Jan. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	D.	H.	M.	[illegible]
Turkey [illegible]	2	4	48 p m	[illegible]
Teheran..........	2	11	5 a m	[illegible]
Suez..........	2	4	38 p m	[illegible]

THE marriage arranged between Capt. [illegible] Cowan Newnham, 6th King Edward's Own [illegible], son of the late Lieut.-Col. E.G. Newnham, 6th Bengal Cav., and of Mrs. Newnham, of Auchindinny, Midlothian, and Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. W. E. Cookson, R. N., and Mrs. Cookson, Bridport, will take place at St. Barnabas,' Pimlico, on Jan. 25.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1908.

THE INEVITABLE LAW.

We have not read for a some time a more interesting book than the 'Inevitable Law,' recently published by Mrs. Penny. The book once begun it is almost impossible to lay it down till the last page is reached, To start reading a book with the idea of criticising it and then to become enthralled so that criticism is difficult is after all a pleasant experience. The admirers of Mrs. Penny's books, know well the gift she possesses of introducing an atmosphere of subtle horror into her stories, and in the 'Inevitable Law' the creepy part of the story is really almost too realistic. The plot is a good one and we think it possesses some elements of novelty. The hero, a Hindu of good caste, Rama Rajah by name, is educated from earliest boyhood in England. When he becomes a man he passes into the Indian Civil Service, and leaves England carrying with him the love and interest of his tutor's blind daughter Dolores Avondean. Rama Rajah feels only a brotherly friendship and a deep sense of gratitude for the blind English girl. He comes to England at the age of ten and according to Hindu custom he has been married already. Dolores only becomes aware of this child marriage just before Rama Rajah returns to India, when it was too late, for her heart had become deeply involved. An Anglo-Indian friend seeing this did his best to show the immense gulf, social and religious, that divided the Hindu from the English girl. 'Your home,' he says, 'is like a tree with a single stem, compact and complete. His home is composed of many stems and branches like the banyan tree.' Then he describes the way a Hindu household of several families is ruled by an elderly female, who has succeeded to her position by a chain of circumstances which include the death of her seniors. Then he told her the Indian proverb which describes a man as a lion abroad but only a jackal in the bosom of his family. Like a jackal, he may go as far as to howl his protest, but the sceptre remains in the hands of the old woman who happens to be the ruling spirit of the Zenana. These women make the marriages of the boys, intrigue for husbands for the girls, arrange pilgrimages to temples and welcome the guru, or domestic chaplain of the family, when he pays them his periodical visits. Later when Dolores visited India and stayed with friends in the neighbourhood of Rama Rajah's home, she found this description only too true. She tried to make friends with his wife, a spoilt beauty, but the wife who took a dislike to her, rewarded her would be friendliness by sending a dancing girl to return the visit. The blind girl whose other senses were very acute discovered the trick, and the incident is told with some humour, the insult being the more daring because Dolores was staying with the wife of the Collector of the district. Rama Rajah was, it may be mentioned, his Assistant. The latter's old mother gave him endless trouble by taking bribes from the seekers of small appointments in the district. The Collector reproves his Assistant, who with his notion of truth and honour gained through his English education, is overcome with shame.

A charming character in the story is that of Veerama, a beautiful Hindu girl, who goes to live with Dolores in England in order to finish her education. Mrs. Newent, the aforementioned Collector's wife, asks Dolores to bring her to stay in her bungalow. Her father, a rich toddy farmer and a man of much lower caste than Rama Rajah, consents, though the Collector reminds him that the servants, who will wait on his daughter, are of the Pariah class. 'Do I not take a cup of tea' answered the Indian at the refreshment-room on the railway, 'in company with a number of other men including Englishmen, and from the hands of a Pariah servant. These matters are rectifying themselves and reform is coming, as it should, from within.' There is no doubt that in the days to come railway travelling will be one of the means which will help to break the strictness of caste, but at the present day not a little misery and oppression is still caused by the system of caste, as we see when reading 'The Inevitable Law'. The description of the Assistant Collector's home life, his uneducated mother, and the wife of whom he says 'the Hindu does not ask companionship from his wife all he requires is obedience and motherhood'. Unfortunately even these modest requirements were not fulfilled in Rama Rajah's case, and a second marriage is spoken of in the family. Meanwhile he falls in love with Veerama, a girl who being of a lower caste he can never hope to marry. The blind girl introduces them, and he is reluctant to touch the hand of the low caste girl. She sees this and says to him in Tamil so that the blind girl may not understand. 'You are a Vellalan; I am of the Shanar caste; our families cannot possibly be friends.' Dolores does not understand that there are difficulties in the way of friendship between the king-crow and the bat.' The first time Dolores meets the Assistant Collector in India she offers him tea which he refuses, explaining that he has had his caste restored since his return from England and he could not break it again by touching English food. Rama Rajah uttered a silent prayer that his loved English friend may never be told of the degradation and penances he had to undergo before his caste people allowed him once more to be one of themselves. He comforted himself with the knowledge that these ceremonies were of such a nature that it was not possible that any one should speak of them in detail to a lady. While the young Indian was returning from his visit to Dolores, his mind dwelt bitterly on the dreadful ceremonies he had to undergo, and his wrath was further enkindled by an old Brahmin beggar who stopped still in the middle of the road with all the arrogance of caste and prevented his carriage from passing. Here was a beggar steeped in ignorance, he said to himself, and swathed in a primitive garment suitable to a savage race, taking precedence of the highly educated Government official. Finally when the Brahmin saw him he spat in the direction of the carriage, and a woman with a weakling child in her arms stooped down and 'made clay' and anointed the limbs of the little one with the precious ointment. These incidents made Rama Rajah reflect and were the first of a serious of events that eventually loosened the power of the stern law which bound him.

Thereforward the story hastens to its tragic denouement. Rama Rajah is cursed by the Guru, or family priest, because he will not allow him to have a private interview with his wife. It is hinted that the Guru is far from being a moral character. The curse is that Rama Rajah shall become dumb, and later in the story when the hero's family begin to breathe again because the curse has not been fulfilled, the Guru with the help of the wife lures Rama Rajah to a distant temple and cuts out his tongue. From that day forth Rama Rajah never speaks again, and he revolts against the Caste system and leaves India to take up an appointment in Cairo given him by Veerama's father, the rich toddy farmer. Finally Veerama saved by her English friends from the ghastly persecutions of her mother who wishes to marry her against her will accepts Rama Rajah whom she has learnt to love, and she clings to him still in spite of the sad fate that has overtaken him. The wicked wife dies, and thus some sort of poetic justice is meted out. It is not so much the story which has been briefly outlined here, nor the distinction of style that lends its chief interest to the 'Inevitable Law,' it is the wonderful knowledge of Hindu life which the author possesses. It is impossible to lay down the book without feeling that real insight into the lives of this caste-bound nation has been gained. Then too this book turns our attention to the difficulties that must arise, when Hindus, who are educated in England, return to the primitive surroundings of their homes, where, if they are to observe the rules of caste they must sit on the floor but slightly clad, and eat rice with their fingers. Here we have in the story an educated Hindu man revolting from his semi-civilized wife, and an educated Hindu girl refusing to marry an elderly and illiterate toddy farmer. To look beyond the story book at real life, we may see such things happening in the India around us. What is the end to be? In the days to come will the slow spread of education among the mass of the people, men and women alike, modify caste, and bring forth the women from the fastnesses of the Zenana, to become the honoured companion of their husbands. Will Hindu men cease then to say "we do not ask companionship from our wives, we only demand obedience and motherhood?"

THE TRADE OF TRAVANCORE.

Some remarkable figures are given in the Administration report of Travancore for 1905-6 showing the expansion of trade. The total value of the external trade of the State during the year was Rs. 4,51,76,203 against Rs. 2,28,89,302 in the previous year. The value of exports was Rs. 2,86,32,766 or 63·3 per cent. and that of imports Rs. 1,65,43,437 or 36·7 per cent. against Rs. 1,71,48,056 or 74·9 per cent. and Rs. 57,41,246 or 25·1 per cent. in 1904-05. There was thus a marked increase in both export and import trade. Of the entire external trade, 20 per cent. was carried by sea, 44 per cent. by backwater and 36 per cent by land. The details are even more notable. Among exports the value of copra rose from Rs 15,45,112 in 1904-5 to Rs. 31,12,503 in 1905-6 and pepper from Rs. 15,88,157 to Rs. 25,01,711. These were the largest of several large increases but the greatest of all was in "other articles" which rose from Rs. 66,30,614, to Rs. 1,24,74,763. Curiously enough in the resultant activity in imports piece-goods fell heavily by over six lakhs, but this was the only decrease and tobacco rose from Rs. 84,778 to Rs. 37,43.535, rice by some five lakhs and minor articles by some sixty-four lakhs. During the year 745 acres were added to the teak plantations, including 12½ acres in Malayattur in which Para rubber failed. Eighty acres which had been dibbled with teak in previous years hav now been excluded as the whole of the teak has disappeared. The total area under plantations at the close of the year was 2,745 acres, teak 2,531, rubber 66, thambagam 6 and casuarina 142 acres. The camphor plants are reported to be growing steadily, some specimens at Malayattur being 18 ft. high. The rubber plantations generally are in good condition. Experiments in the cultivation of other exotics were steadily continued. The golden bamboo is coming up well at Koni Mani. Manilla plaintain underwent further damage by wild elephants, but a few plants still left are reported to be in good condition. Mahogany is also growing well. The quantity of timber removed by Government agency and by private individuals fell from 58,025 to 56,953 candies and from 5,150 to 4,895 candies respectively. The decrease is attributed to the cancelment of some of the contracts, to the failure of some of the contractors to bring down the stipulated quantity and to the closing of the Vellanand depot. It is to be regretted that timely steps were not taken to make up the loss. The attention of the Conservator has been drawn to the necessity for working down abandoned timber which is likely to yield considerable revenue. The State has now forty-four factories of which two are for the making of tiles and bricks, one for making cotton yarn, six for extracting cocoanut oil, four for dealing with coir and thirty-one dealing with tea. Steam power is exclusively used in fourteen factories, in conjunction with the oil engine in three, and with hand labour in three. Water power is exclusively used in four; in conjunction with oil engine in two; oil engine alone in ten; manual labour exclusively in two; electricity alone in two and in conjunction with water power in four. The electric power station at Pallivasal in the High Range supplies power to five tea factories. The total number of operatives at work was 3,930 including 621 women and 1,165 boys and girls.

ROSYTH.

For over a year Sir John Jackson Ltd. have, at the instance of the present Government, been sinking a caisson and in other boring operations to test the quality of the bed of the Forth near Rosyth and it is now understood that the result has been to show that the bottom, below seventy-two feet in depth, is stiff boulder clay, well suited for sustaining a sea wall. The statement by the Admiralty that Government intend to proceed with the naval base at Rosyth is therefore not unexpected though none the less welcome. The question has been asked what amount is the Government likely to vote for the purpose next April? The original scheme of the late Government, it will be remembered, was to turn Rosyth into a great port capable of berthing one-fourth of the British fleet by 1908-9. The policy of scrapping obsolete warships, the pressure of the debt left by the war, and other reasons led to a modification of the scheme, and the second Tory plan was for a dock, basin, and other works at a cost of two and a half millions. Lord Tweedmouth's scheme so far as cost is concerned, seems to be between the two Balfour plans. One of the things which stand in the way of commencing operations on a large scale is the difficulty of obtaining water. The big West Fife water scheme is being shared by the Admiralty to the extent of some thirty to forty thousand pounds, one-third of the whole estimated cost, but unexpected delays have arisen over the foundation of a big reservoir and it has been officially stated that it may be two years before the scheme is completed. Till a water supply is available the Admiralty cannot build many houses nor create a town of any great size. Dunfermline burgh lies only five miles off. It has an abundant water-supply, and would no doubt be able and willing to give water temporarily on a limited scale. Then it will take some time for the contractors to get fairly to work so that they can employ a big number of men. That the work will be commenced seems certain, but it is doubtful whether the present year will find use for more than three quarters of a million so that the greater part will have to be borne in the next two or three years which will probably suit the plans of the Government better.

LORD CURZON'S POSITION.

UNTIL Lord Curzon is elected a representative member of the House of Lords by his brother Irish peers in the place of the late Lord Kilmaine there will be much curiosity in India and at Home as to his precise position. He certainly has two powerful sponsors in the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquess of Lansdowne. There is nothing so Irish as the Irish Peerage—most of its members having no real connection with that country. The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Lansdowne are not quite typical examples of this, but they will serve. The Duke is a Hamilton and a Scot; and the Marquess is an Englishman with a very remote Scotto-Irish ancestry. Lord Curzon's sponsors are interesting as being two of the three noblemen of England who are peers of the three Kingdoms. But that is not the reason they have taken up the cause of the ex-Viceroy. The reason is that when Curzon is snubbed Abercorn and Lansdowne are snubbed too. The Duke of Abercorn married a Curzon; and Lord Lansdowne married the Duke's sister. The Curzon cabal is therefore a purely family affair; and it must be with no small sense of humiliation that these two distinguished non Irish nobles appeal to their Irish peers on behalf of another "Irish" peer who is even less a son of Erin than themselves. Both the Duke and the Marquess are great Irish landlords, but Lord Curzon has not a pole of land in the island. However there is one excellent reason why Lord Curzon should be anxious to succeed to Lord Kilmaine's seat in the Lords by election rather than by right of peerage, and that is that by being elected to the Upper House by the Irish peers as one of their twenty-eight representatives he will continue to so sit for life, as Death alone can release him from that obligation. In other words no matter how great the titles which the whirligig of time may bring him he will sit, if elected, as a simple Irish peer, Baron Curzon of Kedestone. He will thus be able to disdain all future offers of hereditary dignity.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY yesterday raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to 7 per cent. per annum.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Riojun Maru" left Singapore for Colombo on 2nd instant. The same Co.'s steamer "Yeboshi Maru" arrived at Colombo yesterday.

THE Afghan authorities have lately had trouble with the unruly tribesmen in and beyond the Jadran country, west of Khost. The Mangal Jaji and Katawaz tribes are involved and their "jirgahs" have been summoned to wait upon the Governor of Khost. To emphasise this summons, a strong force of Infantry has been marched towards Jadran, but the country is so difficult that punitive operations can scarcely be effective so late in the season. The Mangals, in particular, are notoriously disaffected, but their political importance is small.

OWING to the American financial crisis, 100,000 Italians who intended to emigrate to the United States will remain in Italy, while 200,000 more than usual will return from America.

THE authorities of the Copenhagen Zoo are reported to have placed a small boy in the chimpanzee's cage in order to cheer up a depressed couple. It will be interesting to hear how he gets on with the apes and what happens when they disagree upon the form of amusement appropriate to the moment.

THE United States Department has concluded contracts with the Electric Boat Company of New York for the construction of seven submarine torpedo-boats, to cost altogether 2,270,000 dollars Several of the boats are to be of the same size and type as the "Octopus," which figured creditably at Newport last spring, and others are to be of the same type, but larger and of greater speed. The construction of the boats is to be commenced at once, the work being done at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Massachusetts.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

KING AND CONSTITUTION.

The Naval Standard.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

It fell to the lot of Mr. Haldane on Saturday to unveil a statue of His Majesty at the New University College on the heights of Hampstead, and the Secretary of State for War, for reasons best known to himself, took advantage of the occasion to deliver a speech of a somewhat unusual character. His theme was the position of the Sovereign *vis-a-vis* public affairs. Premising that it was not easy for a Minister of the Crown to refer publicly to matters connected with the monarch that had been the subject of personal interview, he made the safe remark that the King takes a deep and hereditary interest in the cause of education. From this Mr. Haldane entered into a disquisition on the position of our Sovereign ostensibly to correct a misunderstanding that is apt to be made by those who look at this country from across the sea, but really I should say for the instruction of people nearer home. Because a Sovereign was a constitutional monarch there were some people who assumed that he took no part—took no initiative—in the business of government. There never was a more profound mistake. The people returned a Parliament to express their wishes, Parliament sent Ministers to the Sovereign in whom executive government centred, and, again, the Sovereign, consulting his Ministers, consulted the wishes of his people through the two links of the chain. But the business of administration went far beyond the general decisions, which were all that could be given by people or Parliament, and immense importance attached to the initiative of a competent ruler. In the biographies of great Ministers such as Walpole and Gladstone it would be found that the relations between the Sovereign and his Ministers are of a very intimate character. It is not the case that Ministers make all the suggestions—many come from the Sovereign; and the better, the greater the Sovereign, the more initiative can he, and does he, show, his greatness consisting in the knowledge how to adequately interpret the wishes and the spirit of his people. The characteristic of our King is his gift for interpreting the public mind. He is deeply interested in education, in the Army, in the Navy, in foreign affairs, and in every department of government, and in all of these his great quality is capacity for taking the initiative and acting in complete harmony, not only with his Ministers, but with Parliament and his people. When a constitutional Sovereign has the gift for doing that he is the greatest of all Sovereigns, and the most powerful, for he has the nation behind him, and his action is the action of the nation. Mr. Haldane explained that he had touched on this "delicate topic," because he thinks that much misunderstanding exists amongst those who do not know the real nature and working of our constitution, the unwritten laws of which give freedom of initiations to the man who knows how to identify himself with the whole and the "whole with himself." Just so far as a Sovereign succeeded in that a Sovereign was great, and they had no greater Sovereign than he who now occupied the throne. The "Times" this morning gives prominence to a long letter from "Civis," who declares that Mr. Haldane's view of constitutional monarchy is in direct conflict with the broad teaching of English history and large dictates of political prudence," and that it must excite "general dismay" among all friends of political progress. Mr. Haldane is accused of identifying himself with Bolingbroke's idea of a "Patriot King," and informed that the familiar as well as highly important maxim—"the King can do no wrong"—could not survive many ministerial declarations of the War Secretary's pattern. We are reminded of the dictum of a famous Lord Chancellor Erskine, that as soon as one proclaims that the Crown acts by its own initiative, although it be "with the avowed consent of the people through their representatives," one admits the principle of absolutism. "Civis" further quotes and adopts as a general principle what Mr. Morley said of the late Queen, who was a constitutional monarch if there ever was one, that "she was not well placed . . . to gauge the fluctuating movements of an age of change, as it was the duty of her statesmen to gauge and plumb them." Who would have supposed that a leading Minister the most Democratic Government ever had should have laid himself open to the charge of disparaging the time-honoured doctrine of Ministerial responsibility? It will be interesting to see whether Mr. Haldane replies to his critics, and if so, what his defence will be.

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.

Mr. Haldane's speech on the monarchy is not the only pronouncement of the right hon. gentleman this week that has attracted attention. Some remarks he made at Henley on Monday are regarded in some quarters as an abandonment of the two-power tradition, but it is not, we may hope, quite so bad as that. However, here is what he said:—Our shores were encircled by the sea and we had a great Navy, but there might come a time when it would not be so easy for us as to-day to command what was called the two-power standard in the Navy. Germany had a population of nearly 60 millions to our 44 millions; the United States would before long have a population of 100 millions, and it would be very hard for us, with a population of 44 millions, to maintain a two-power standard against two nations with a combined population of 160 millions. We might not be able in days to come to depend wholly and absolutely upon our Navy with the completeness of to-day, and should that time arrive it would be upon the home defence forces that we should have to rest our trust. This is certainly not a cheerful declaration. but it should be mentioned that the occasion was a volunteer gathering, and Mr Haldane in the circumstances may be forgiven or wishing to make our flesh creep. He is bound to use the best arguments he can produce to make his territorial scheme a success.

PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

It was unfortunate that the lecture delivered on the above subject by Mr. N. G. Welinkar at Caxton Hall under the auspices of the East India Association on Tuesday clashed with Mrs. Bullock-Workman's address at the Asiatic Society's Rooms. The consequence was that Mr. Welinkar's audience was exceedingly scanty, only about 20 to 30 persons being present. At the outset of the proceedings Sir Lepel Griffin, as Chairman of the Council, temporarily presided in order to pay a tribute to the late Mr. Arathoon and to announce the appointment of Dr. John Pollen as Honorary Secretary. Sir Lepel Griffin expressed the hope that under Dr. Pollen's honorary secretaryship there would be an increase of members, the number of which is now, he added, "too low" Sir George Birdwood, happily recovered from a severe illness, then took the chair and after associating himself with Sir L. Griffin's encomiums on Mr. Arathoon, also congratulated the Association on the appointment of Dr. Pollen, who, the Chairman said, would make an ideal Secretary Sir George "more suo" hastened to add: "But I am also glad of Dr. Pollen's appointment for another reason. He is now in a position of greater responsibility and less liberty than he has been occupying of recent years, but now he will no longer be able to carry on his propaganda of the ridiculous case of Esperanto. During the last silly season he was up at Cambridge University with his 'heteroglothic' view, there 'making Jerusalem a joy of wild Asses.' Now, however, by this appointment he will be extinguished as a 'ranting Esperantist' and this should be a great qualification to all present." This renewed attack on Dr. Pollen seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and by none more than Dr. Pollen, who evidently thinks that after praises of Esperanto nothing advances it better than attacks upon it. Mr. Welinkar then proceeded to read his paper, which was listened to with great interest. Half the credit of the excellent discussion which followed must be given to the Chairman for his generalship. First he called on Mr. Theodore Morison, who made a weighty speech. The next to be called upon was Sir Raymond West, who at once pointed out what he considered to be the error of judgment into which Sir Lepel Griffin had been betrayed by the vehemence of his sarcasm of our natural incompetence in dealing with educational problems, and insisted on the soundness of our resolutely continuing our absolutely disinterested policy of education in India. On Sir Raymond West sitting down, the amiable tyrant in the chair at once rose and putting aside with a sweep of his arm all those who were springing up to address the meeting without invitation, said: "No, gentlemen, enough is a feast, and more is waste, and I'm not going to spoil the feast we have been enjoying by a bad three or four-quarters of an hour after it, and thanking Mr. Welinkar in the name of the meeting, for his most able lecture for which we are doubly grateful, for its own excellence, and the excellent debate it has inspired, I dissolve the meeting," and before anyone was quite aware of the *coup d'etat* accomplished Sir George Birdwood was out of the chair and leading the assembly into the refreshment room.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

It is constantly being said that the British public knows little or nothing about India. If that is true—and I am afraid it is—the fault is its own, for it has plenty of opportunities of hearing about India. For example, during the past week there have been no fewer than four lectures on Indian subjects—first, there was Mr. Gilbert's at the Society of Arts on the 12th inst. Then on the 17th there was Mrs. Bullock Workman's at the Asiatic Society on "Ascents in the North-West Himalayas" and Mr. Welinkar's on education, while on the 18th Mrs. Bullock Workman delivered another address to the Central Asian Society. In addition, the Press has reported the meetings of some half a dozen Indian railway companies at which interesting speeches were made about such subjects as the future of the Railway Board and the recent strike in Bengal. Finally, there was the meeting of the East India Merchants' Association. By the way, I may mention that Mr. Gilbert's paper and the discussion it evoked are published in the current number of the "Journal of the Society of Arts." There are also printed in the same publication two interesting communications on the preservation of big game in India, one from Dr. Tom G. Longstaff and the other from Colonel C. E Yate. The former points out that it is not the sportsman who is the greatest enemy to the game. "The native at the drinking places in the hot weather and the 'red dog' do more harm than the resident sportsmen." The local shikari hunts for trophies which are sold to dealers. They again sell to the globe-trotter. Prohibit the sale of trophies in India, says Dr. Longstaff, and you stop the slaughter. Colonel Yate agrees with Mr. Gilbert that the time has now come when rewards for the killing of tigers, panthers and bears, etc., may well cease and that these rewards should be restricted to man-eaters. Moreover, he thinks that licences to use arms should only be issued in cases where after due inquiry real damage to crops can be shown. In any case the licence should be available for the season of the crops and never for the four and a half hot weather months, 1st March to 15th July.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Judging from the drawings of the front and side elevations of the Indian Pavilion to be erected at Shepherds' Bush, the building seems well adapted to the requirements. In grandeur it will not equal the Taj Mahal or even the fine structures that adorn "Urbs prima in India," but it is not unattractive. A more ornamental design might perhaps have been made had the funds at the disposal of the Committee been unlimited. They are not unlimited indeed; they are very small, ridiculously, considering that no small proportion of the sum available—£15,000 at the outside—£2,000 has gone in the purchase of site—a charge that ought, in the opinion of some people, to have been dispensed with considering how the Indian authorities were pestered to take part in the show. Besides the iniquity of their financial resources the Committee in deciding on the general style of the Indian Pavilion had to be guided by two other considerations—the necessity for the largest possible amount of well lighted space in a building adapted to the English climate and compliance with the regulations of the London County Council. The Pavilion will consist of a large central hall with bays or courts running along the sides, the floor area being about 12,000 square feet. In the central hall will be placed the more artistic exhibits collected for the Committee by the principals of the leading schools of arts in India; it is intended to allot the courts to various groups of raw products, industries and manufactures as well as to illustrations of the administrative machinery of the Government of India. The minimum charge for space to exhibitors is 10s. per superficial foot of floor area. So far as the Exhibition generally is concerned the public's interest in it up to the present is decidedly languid, but with all the powerful influences that have been and are being exerted on behalf of the venture it ought to be on the whole a success. One thing alone ought to prevent its being a failure. I allude to the quadrennial Olympic Sports which will take place on adjacent grounds, where, as your readers may be aware, an immense stadium with seats for 60,000 persons is being erected.

THE MOSLEM MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The reception held by the Aligarh College Association at Caxton Hall yesterday afternoon in honour of Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Syed Hussain Bilgrami was pleasant and successful as indeed are all the reunions organised by the Indian Mahomedans sojourning in London. There was a large attendance of Indians and Europeans and there would have been a large one but for the nearness of the event to the holidays. Amongst those I noticed were Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, Sir Frederick and Lady Fryer, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Charles and Lady Lyall, Sir Curzon Wyllie, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Morison, Lady Scott, and Mr. Coldstream. Mr. Masih-ud-din Ahmad, who for some time past has filled so efficiently the post of Joint Honorary Secretary of the Association, is returning to India next month and his place will be taken by Mr. Masud-ul-Hasan. Mr. Ahmad will carry with him the best wishes of the many friends he has made during his stay in England.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Court Circular announces that Lord Lamington was received in audience by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace yesterday "upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor of Bombay." It will interest many of your readers to learn that Lord Lamington has accepted an invitation to read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts during the present session. This will not be his lordship's first appearance at Society of Arts, for fifteen years ago he read an excellent paper before the Indian Section on his travels in Indo-China.

The telegraph will have informed you of the death of Sir John Strachey, which occurred yesterday at the advanced age of 84. The "Times'" obituary notice of this great Anglo-Indian occupies over two columns, and there are also appreciative references in other papers to his distinguished and at one time much criticised career as an administrator. For many years Sir John Strachey had lived in practical retirement. In fact the last time I saw him in public was, I think, in the early nineties, when he presided at the Society of Arts on the occasion of a memorable discussion on the opium questions.

The friends of Mr. F. W. Bentley, formerly of the Bank of Bombay, will learn with regret that he passed away at Exmouth on Saturday last in his sixty-fifth year.

In England most people pronounce "Duma" like the French pronounce the name of the famous author of "Les Trois Mousquetaires." In conversation, a day or two ago, with a well-known man who resided for many years in Russia and was, I believe, born in that country, I noticed that he spoke of the Parliament at St. Petersburg as if it were spelt "Dooma" with the accent on the first syllable. It ought really, he said, to be spelt "Douma," not "Duma."

THE beautiful spire of St. Michael's Church, Coventry, has a structural peculiarity which defies the photographer, although it is easily seen from certain standpoints by the man in the street. When the scaffolding was taken down after the rebuildings some years ago, the discovery was made that the top of the spire had a distinct tilt. By some unaccountable miscalculation a slight variation had been made from the perpendicular. The defect is not pronounced enough to bear comparison with the Tower of Pisa or eccentric enough to rival the crooked spire of Chesterfield, but it is a curiosity which the Coventry man always points out to the stranger as surely as he points out the effigy of Peeping Tom.

LORD CURZON AND THE LORDS.

NEW DIFFICULTY ARISES.

Tardy Nomination.

"CONSTITUTIONAL ACROBATICS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The voting papers were issued some time before Lord Curzon was nominated. A number of peers had already recorded their votes and Lord De Vesci and Lord Ashtown, who nominated Lord Curzon also voted promptly. Votes cannot be recalled.

Mr. Healy writes a satirical letter to the "Daily Mail" on the "lordly faggot voters" and "Lord Curzon's feat of Constitutional Acrobatics."

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Loss of a Transport.

MEDUINA TRIBES CONQUERED.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

General Philibert telegraphs that the French carried yesterday the stronghold of the Meduina Tribesmen.

One spahi was killed and three tirailleurs were wounded.

The transport "Nive" is ashore on the rocks five miles south of Casablanca.

In addition to her crew she has a detachment of troops and horses aboard.

The Cruiser "Desaix" has left Tangier to assist her.

The operations by General Lyantey against the Benisnassen Tribesmen are regarded as terminated. The troops engaged will be repatriated forthwith.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The Transport "Nive" is a total loss, the troops have been landed.

THE UNITED STATES CRISIS.

Another Railway Failure.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

A telegram from Richmond, Virginia, states that a receivership has been appointed for the Seaboard Airline Railway, of which the capital is seventy million dollars.

CANADIAN PACIFIC BOAT OVERDUE.

Large Passenger List.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Anxiety is felt regarding the safety of the Canadian Pacific steamer "Mount Royal," which left Antwerp on the 7th December for St. John, New Brunswick, with 230 passengers and ninety crew aboard.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Departure for Malta.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The Duke of Connaught has started from Marseilles for Malta.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.

Exaggerated Rumours.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The situation in Portuguese Guinea is exaggerated but it is admitted that it is unsatisfactory.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Failure to Reunite.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The negotiations for a reunion in the Irish party have reached a deadlock owing to the O'Brienites demanding the alteration of the Constitution of the Nationalist Convention.

A GERMAN "DREADNOUGHT."

Early Launching.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The first German battleship of the "Dreadnought" type will be launched at the end of February.

MUTINY AND CRIMEA VETERANS.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Appeal.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The "Daily Telegraph," is continuing daily the agitation on behalf of the Mutiny and Crimean Veterans; and is publishing columns of letters on the subject.

WINTER AT HOME.

Deaths from Cold.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

A keen frost is being experienced throughout the United Kingdom with a fierce East wind.

Many deaths have occurred from cold.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The death has occurred of Colonel Harold Deplodge.

A PARIS SCANDAL.

Free Fight between Count and Prince.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

A scandalous fracas occurred outside a church in Paris, after a Requiem service, between Count Boni Castellane and the Prince of Sagan. The latter is reported to be engaged to Count Castellane's divorced wife, a Miss Gould. The parties belaboured each other furiously with sticks.

JAPANESE FRACAS AT VANCOUVER.

Four Men Arrested.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

It is reported from Vancouver that three Japanese firemen were out walking when one stumbled and broke the window of a Japanese shop.

A mob of Japanese immediately surrounded and overpowered the firemen who were badly wounded with knives. One is believed to be fatally injured.

Four Japanese have been arrested.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

Smuggling of Chinese.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Melbourne telegraphs that the Commonwealth Immigration Commissioner has unearthed a huge conspiracy to evade the Restriction Act by smuggling in Chinese. White people were concerned and huge profits were to be made.

RUSSIAN PILGRIM STEAMER STRANDED.

Critical Position of the Vessel.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Lloyd's Agent at Jeddah telegraphs that the Russian steamer "Gregory March" has stranded on a reef and that her position is critical. 1,900 pilgrims have been landed.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Slowly but Surely Stamped Out.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Investigation by the Local Government Board shows that consumption is being slowly but surely stamped out in Great Britain as the result of improved Public Health administration and a higher standard of living.

CANADIAN MINT OPENED.

Striking of the First Coin.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The Canadian Mint has been opened. Earl Grey struck the first coin which was a silver fifty-cent piece.

SIR FRANK LASCELLES.

Retires from Service.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Sir Frank Lascelles is about to retire from the British Embassy in Berlin.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The Test Match.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

In the test match the M. C. C. team completed their innings for 382 of which Hutchings made 126.

The Australians have made 96 without the loss of a wicket.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Excise Committee's Recommendations.

INCREASE IN DUTY ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

At to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Legal Practitioners Bill was passed without further discussion on the motion of Sir Harvey Adamson.

Mr. Erle Richards introduced and explained the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to the Limitation of Suits, which is to remedy a hardship caused by a recent decision of the Privy Council; and to make small amendments ancillary to the Code of Civil Procedure Bill, which is now before the Council and also to amalgamate into one enactment the various Acts through which the law is at present scattered. It revives Mortgage Suits which have been barred by the reduction in the period of time within which suits to enforce payment of money secured by mortgages, other than English mortgages, may be brought and provides that suits of this class in Provinces in which the sixty years' rule prevailed may be brought within two years from the passing of the Bill. It also enables pending suits to be continued.

Mr. Baker introduced and explained the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill, which is to raise the duty on Beer of all classes both imported and manufactured including ale, porter, cider and other fermented liquor from one anna per imperial gallon to two annas as recommended by the Excise Commission.

The Viceroy suspended the rules of business and this measure was passed into law to take effect at once. Mr. Baker explaining that this is the usual practice in cases of the kind and is for obvious reasons.

The Council then adjourned until Friday 17th instant.

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. DAVID FRASER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 3.

Mr. Fraser, the "Times" correspondent, who is reported to have been wounded by brigands near Urfa intended travelling from Asia Minor to Baghdad by the Euphrates Valley, and returning by the Tigris Route. He could only just have entered Mesopotamia, when his mishap occurred.

THE SURAT CONGRESS.

Meeting of Surtis.

CONDEMNATION OF TILAKITES' CONDUCT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JANUARY 3.

A largely attended meeting of the Surtis was held, last evening, in the Navabi Theatre, Chowk Bazaar. Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Shakarlal was called to the chair, and nearly one thousand principal residents of Surat were present.

The meeting was convened by a public circular over the signatures of a number of well-known citizens of Surat, including the following:—

Messrs. Bhagubhai Dwarkadas, Gangaram Vrajdas Bharatia, Tyabbhai M. Maskati, Tribhowandas N. Malvi, Manilal Umedram Thakor, Thakorram Kopilram, Ramlal Lallubhai, Anupram Kirparam, Bejonji M. Jambusaria, Jamsedji Maneckji Antia, Motiram Raghavji, Chaumukram Krishnamukhram Mehta, Dherajlal Morarbhai, R. B. Majmudar, Nemichand Premchand Safri, Ratilal Ghelabhai Munsef, Byramji Framji Wadia, Khandabhai Gulabbhai Desai, Chandrashanker Bhimanand, Jekisondas Morarbhai, Motabhai M. Desai, Bhagwandas Jamnadas Motiram Narsinhwala, Balvantrao Tripurashanker Vakil. Markand Nandsohanker, Shawakshah H. Khasukhan, Tribhovandas Gordhandas Popaenala, Tribhovandas Kahandas Engineer, Jivanbhai Bhagubhai, Dhirajlal Umedram, Dayabhai Jagjivandas Jariwala, Chhotalal G. Vakil, Chunilal Maneklal Ghandhy, Pranlal Abheram Parneria, Amrutlal B. Hinglokwala, Dhirajlal Bhimbhai.

The circular declared that the meeting was convened for the purpose of expressing their feeling of disapproval of the conduct of the unruly mob and the followers of Tilak, who behaved in such a boisterous way as to interrupt and make impossible the proceedings of the last Sessions of the Congress.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman briefly described the scenes that were created at the meeting by the Tilakites. He said that because the Presidential Chair was not given to Tilak that the latter had organised a plan to create a disturbance and break up the meeting. The Dewan Bahadur particularly regretted the fact that a few residents of Surat had also joined the Tilakites. Surat almost wholly disapproved of the conduct of the mob in the Congress pandal, and in accordance with the wishes of the large number of the leaders of different communities of Surat this public meeting was convened where they should take the opportunity of publicly denouncing the conduct of those who created the disturbance in the last Congress meeting. The residents of Surat also have the desire to publicly announce that they dissociate themselves from those Surtis who had joined the Tilakites, and they had for that purpose met together publicly to express their feelings.

The Chairman's speech was interrupted with cheers and the leaders as they entered the meeting were warmly received.

The principal resolution of disapproving and condemning the conduct of Tilak and his followers at the last Sessions of the Congress was carried unanimously.

The proceedings were orderly and dignified throughout. Cries of "shame, shame," and hisses were heard only when the names of Tilak and Khaparde were mentioned in the meeting.

It was also resolved at the meeting to memorialise the Viceroy in connection with the conditions of the Indians in the Transvaal, the meeting regretting the Transvaal Government policy in connection with the Indians.

POLICE VS. PRESS.

"Indian Daily News" Appeals Upheld

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

In the High Court here to-day before the Chief Justice and Justices Harington and Fletcher the various appeals of the India Publishers Limited were disposed of as follows:—(1) The case of A. S Barrow vs. Hem Chunder Lahiri: the appeal was dismissed with costs (2). In the remaining five cases where other members of the Police Force were concerned the suits were dismissed with costs in both courts as barred by limitation, the appeals thus succeeding.

LATER.

The judgment pronounced by the Chief Justice in the "Indian Daily News" police libel appeal case to-day is a long one. The Court held that the articles were not fair comments with the financing of the police in the suit; that if the Government possesses the power of unlimited indemnification it is one that ought to be exercised with the greatest care and discretion, for otherwise it might develop into a weapon of oppression.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Good, I.M.S., were placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

The services of Lieutenants Cameron, 7th Rajputs, and Hodgson, 119th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of E Bengal and Assam for employment in the Civil police.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ryan, Examiner of Accounts, on return from leave, is appointed officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts of the Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. G. Lemaistre is gazetted Deputy Secretary of the P. W. Department.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Major Joslen, Acting Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted three months' special leave.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy has accepted Mr. T. Gordon Walker's resignation as Additional Member of the Legislative Council and Mr. W. R. H. Merk has been gazetted as an Additional Member.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, 52nd Sikhs, is permitted to retire.

Volunteer postings.—Messrs. T. Callan and J. Tate are appointed Second Lieutenants in the Bangalore Reliefs.

Captain Murray to be Major in the Bengal State Railway Reliefs.

Lieutenant Doming to be Captain in the N. Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Major Houldcraft to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captains Addis and Templer are promoted Majors.

Lieutenants Sconce and Corke to be Captains.

Second Lieutenant Cantis to be Lieutenant and Messrs. A. Mcdonald, R. Chrishton and D. Jamieson to be Second Lieutenants in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles.

TRESPASSING ON RAILWAY PLATFORMS.

A Nawab's Son Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 3.

A curious case originating from railway restrictions regarding the system of admission of Indians by ticket to the platform has occurred here. It appears one of the sons of the Nawab of Guialtoli had occasion to go to the railway platform and it is alleged was accosted by the Railway Ticket Collector for his admission ticket to the platform. An altercation ensued whereupon a railway police constable interfered with the result that the Nawab's son is alleged to have struck the policeman. Charges were laid against the Nawab's son for being on the platform without a ticket and striking the policeman

In disposing of the case the Joint Magistrate imposed a nominal fine of Rs. 5 on the first charge and struck off the second charge of striking the policeman. Messrs Davies and Hossain, Barristers, defended.

RANGOON TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

The Line of Redress Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY, 3.

The interviews held by a deputation of the Rangoon Telegraph subordinates with Mr. Pinhey, Director of Traffic, have been concluded and the opinons gained from the expressions made by the latter in regard to real grievances will be circularised amongst the larger offices of India and Burma for the purposes of acquainting the members of the Union with them.

A special note has been made in the circular to the effect that what is required by them is an assurance from the Director-General or the Government of India, firstly that the prospects of the Upper Subordinate and Signalling establishments will be considerably improved by the scheme now under consideration; secondly that the initial as well the maximum pay of the signalling establishment will be increased; thirdly that the present rulling in the Code with regard to compulsory over-time be modified to read optional; fourthly that an all-round over-time payment of one rupee per hour irrespectively of salary drawn be granted.

The Director of Traffic has promised that the fullest inquiry will be made into the really existing grievances and expressed himself in complete sympathy with the deputation in their desire to redress the same.

BURMA CHIEF COURT VACANCY.

Mr. Robinson from the Punjab Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 3.

According to a Press Communique issued by the Government the temporary vacancy created in the Lower Burma Chief Court by Mr. Justice Ormand having to proceed on sick leave will be filled by Mr. S. M. Robinson, Barrister-at-Law and Government Advocate, Punjab Chief Coust.

It is understood that Mr. Robinson will act as a Puisne Judge and not fill the impending vacancy of the Chief Judge when the permanent encumbent avails himself of leave next month.

CALCUTTA MILL RIOTS.

Racial Antagonism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The "Empire" reports that a serious disturbance is in progress at Howrah between Hindu and Mahomedan mill-hands. Some 6,000 men are said to be taking part in the riot. There has been considerable looting and one man is said to have been killed and many injured; but no violence has been offered to Europeans. The Military Police have been called out to quell the disturbance.

LATER.

Mr. Forrest, Magistrate of Howrah, is holding an investigation into the mill hand riot of yesterday. Order has now been restored.

THE TONGSA PENLOP OF BHUTAN.

Installed on the Gadi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

"The Empire" publishes particulars of the installation of the Tongsa Penlop upon the gadi of Bhutan which took place at Punalcha on 17th ultimo in Durbar at which Mr. Claude White and other British Officers were present.

INDIAN TEA RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUANY 3.

Returns, to-day published, show that 144 million lbs. of Indian tea were exported from Calcutta aud Chittagong to the United Kingdom in the period of 1st April to 31st December past; the corresponding total in 1906 was 147 million lbs.

CALCUTTA PILOT BRIG BURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The pilot brig "Alice" was destroyed by fire at the Sandheads yesterday. No lives appear to have been lost.

LATER.

A departmental Board of Enquiry sits here on Monday to investigate the destruction of the pilot brig by fire on New Year's day.

DISTRESS IN UPPER INDIA.

Prices Still Rising.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The situation in Upper India becomes continually more acute with the holding off of the winter rains. This week's crop telegrams show that prices are still rising in the North West Frontier Province and the Punjab.

JUDICIAL WORK IN CAWNPORE.

A Commission of Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 3.

A Commission composed of Mr. Greeven, I. C. S., Mr. McCallum Wright, Collector of Cawnpore and Mr. Vidhya Nath. I. C. S., are now sitting in the Bar Library taking evidence of the leading practitioners of Cawnpore Bar regarding the distribution of judicial work.

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. PRINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 3.

Mr. Prince, Deputy Inspector General of Police, who met with a trap accident sustained serious injuries to the right arm and was three hours under chloroform for the purpose of placing the bones in position. He is however, progressing, though the arm is terribly swollen.

A NEW TONGA SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 3.

Owing to the want of proper communication between Thaze and Taungyi a new tonga service has been opened from the 1st instant which is to be run on regular and efficient lines and will supply a long felt want.

POONA NOTES.

The Proclamation Parade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 2.

The New Year's Day Parade was this year a larger affair than usual. It was the last occasion on which General Richardson, Commanding the Poona Division, would have the opportunity of seeing the troops of the Garrison on parade, as his term of command will shortly expire. Consequently, after the usual ceremonial, the troops marched past the General several times. As it was a farewell parade to the General, all officers who went on ten days' leave at Christmas had to be back on the 31st for the parade. Owing to the late hour of the parade, 10 o'clock, there was an even larger crowd than usual gathered round the flagstaff on the saluting base to watch the show, and these, too, were all the officers of the Garrison not on parade with the troops.

The parade, formed up in two lines, was a brilliant spectacle. The front line was composed of the two infantry brigades, all in scarlet, formed up in line; in the first brigade, under Col. Aplin, D. S. O., were the Somerset Light Infantry (whose first appearance on parade it was since their arrival), 80th Carnatic Infantry and 107th Pioneers; the 2nd brigade under Col. Hume was composed of the Connaught Rangers, 114th Mahrattas, and 121st Pioneers. In the second line were the 26th Light Cavalry in light blue and silver; next to them the Mounted Infantry were wearing different coloured tunics, as several regiments were represented; on their left a mass of scarlet showed the Sappers and Miners, and the line was completed by the Royal Field Artillery Brigade in dark blue.

On the arrival of General Richardson accompanied by his staff the parade commenced, and the guns of a detached battery on the right thundered out the Royal Salute, which was followed by a feu-de-joie from the Infantry and a few bars of the National Anthem from the massed bands. This was repeated twice more and the last time the National Anthem was played through. After this three cheers were given for "His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor."

The march past that followed was repeated several times, and left an impression of lines and masses of colour moving with mathematical precision. First the Cavalry, Artillery and Mounted Infantry went past at a walk, followed by the Sappers and Miners and Infantry in column, then the mounted troops pulled out and waited while the rest marched back again in mass and came past a last time in lines of quarter columns each brigade by itself. Then the mounted troops trotted past, and last of all the Cavalry gallopped past. Unfortunately the dust was so bad that little of the gallop past could be seen.

After the march past was finished all the troops formed up in line of quarter columns facing the flagstaff and advanced in review order followed by the general salute. After acknowledging the salute General Richardson presented some long-service medals to their respective recipients and then addressed the troops. In a few well chosen words he bade farewell to all those who had served under his command, saying that he should always look back with pride and pleasure on his time in command of the Poona Division, and he finished up by wishing them all many years of health and happiness. General Swann then called for three cheers for General Richardson, which were heartily given by everyone. This brought the long parade to an end and on the dismiss sounding, the troops marched back to quarters.

As all officers had to be back from leave for the parade on the next day, the New Year's Eve Dance at the Gymkhana was very well attended and went off very well. At midnight everyone linked arms round the room and sang Auld Lang Syne, and then drank the health of the New Year in punch. Afterwards dancing went on merrily again till 2 a.m., when the programme was finished and three extras on the top of it, and then several cheery parties finished the night with supper in the Badminton Shed. After it was over it was generally agreed that it was the best little dance that there has been in Poona for quite a long time. Although everyone had a good time, nobody seemed to enjoy themselves so thoroughly as the half-dozen or so "Flappers" who were present as on a special occasion, most of them being at their first dance, and they danced the programme right through from start to finish.

MUSEUM IN INDIA.

The Conference of Experts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

A Conference has just been held in Calcutta of the delegates deputed by the various Local Governments and States to discuss the questions of Museum Organisation in India. The Conference was formally opened on the 27th of December by Mr. Finlay, the Member of Council for Commerce and Industry, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government of India and explained the origin of the proposals leading to their meeting.

On the proposal of Mr. Thurston (Madras) Mr. T. H. Holland, Chairman of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, was elected Chairman of the Conference with Dr. N. Annandale, as Secretary. The subjects discussed included questions connected with the exchange of specimens, field collecting, the publication of results, systems of registration, the preservation of type specimens, the classification of products, and the financial aspects of Museum management. The proceedings closed on the 31st of December, when it was decided to ask permission for a Triennial Conference with a Standing Permanent Committee composed of Mr. Holland (President) with Mr. Burkitt, and Mr. Annandale (Calcutta) Mr. Thurston (Madras) and Mr. Brown (Lahore) as members.

THE TIBET INDEMNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 3.

The "Pioneer" understands that the third and final instalment of the war indemnity imposed upon Tibet will be paid by the Chinese Government this month in Calcutta.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

Count Albert von Quad-Wykradtisny the German Imperial Consul-General in Calcutta, who has been appointed German Minister at Teheran, leaves on the 18th to take up his new post.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 3.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held last evening a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was declared. Rs. 1,50,000 was transferred to the Reserve fund, Rs. 25,000 written off for premises and Rs. 1,42,791 carried forward.

THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The Viceroy and party spend the coming week-end at Barackpore motoring there to-morrow afternoon and probably returning on Monday.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay:—

Dharian, Swinegor; Saklaspur, Kagood; Mangalore, Mokhlair; Belgaum, N. Eyan c/o Mrs. Fedo opposite Appolo Hotel; Madras Seamen Elphinstone Ziade; Agra, Fery c/o Mrs. Galwind Hormasjee St; Jhansi, Hallett Woodhouse Road; Jherrich, Neotash; Karachi, Gokaldas Naymutes Hotel Gargaon; Dikdal, Ramalaji Mang weeper Dastan Pachurapati; Fazilka, Isherbhai Lalubhas; Bungalore, Rajarow c/o Osler & Co.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Colliery Explosion.—An explosion occurred in a coalpit in Glamorganshire on Saturday afternoon by which seven men were killed.

Football.—In the international trial game at Taunton, on Saturday, between London and the Western Counties, London won by a goal to nothing.

Gale and Loss of Life.—The severe southwesterly gale which began on Friday continued to rage during the greater part of Saturday, and was productive of much destruction, both of shipping and of other property, and of serious loss of life. The storm was especially violent along the south coast, in the Channel, and in the Thames Valley, where heavy rains caused extensive floods. At Sheerness, on Saturday morning, a steam pinnace belonging to the torpedo gunboat "Speedwell" was capsized while approaching the pier, and of 14 men on board eight were drowned. The large seven-masted American sailing ship "Thomas W. Lawson" got ashore on Friday night on one of the outlying Scilly Islands and became a total wreck, 16 of the crew of 19 being drowned. One of the rescued died on Sunday. A large schooner capsized and sank off Swanage on Saturday. The King has communicated to the first Lord of the Admiralty his sympathy in regard to the Sheerness accident.

King Edward's Hospital Fund.—The Prince of Wales presided on Monday at a meeting of the general council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London at Marlborough House.

Labour.—The monthly memorandum on the state of the labour market in November, prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, states that the proportion of unemployed in the trade unions making returns was, at the end of the month, 5 per cent., compared with 4·7 per cent. at the end of October, and 4·5 per cent, at the end of November, 1906.

London Affairs.—At Tuesday's weekly meeting of the London County Council, the Local Government Committee presented an urgency report with reference to the negotiations which are proceeding for the acquisition of Crosby Hall. The Committee stated that they had ascertained that the Government, being anxious to co-operate in the movement for the preservation of the hall, would be prepared to consider a scheme whereby the hall might be used for housing the commercial library of the Board of Trade; and the committee were authorized to carry on negotiations on a new basis.

The Camden-town Murder.—At the Central Criminal Court, last week, before Mr. Justice Grantham, the trial began of Robert Wood, artist, 29, charged with the murder of Emily Dimmock in her lodgings at Camden-town on September 12 last. On Tuesday last Wood gave evidence, and in reply to his counsel said he did not kill Emily Dimmock. On Wednesday the jury found a verdict of "Not guilty."

The Druce Case.—When the hearing of this case was resumed on Monday at Clerkenwell, Mr. Atherley-Jones, K.C., counsel for the prosecution, in reply to a question from the magistrate, said that in his opinion Caldwell was discredited as a witness, and his evidence might be regarded as obliterated; but it was not to be assumed on that account that the whole story of the mock burial was false. Mr. Avory, K. C., in opening the case for the defence, characterized the whole of the story about the lead in the coffin and the mock funeral as a wicked invention. If it became necessary in the interests of justice, Mr. Herbert Druce was willing that the grave in Highgate Cemetery should be opened. After some evidence had been called for the defence, the case was adjourned.—It is announced that a warrant for the arrest of Cadwell on a charge of perjury has been granted, but that on attempting to execute it the authorities found that Cadwell had disappeared.

Unveiling of a Statue of the King.—Mr. Haldane Secretary for War, on Saturday unveiled a statue of the King at University College School, Hampstead. In an address he delivered after the ceremony, he said it was a great mistake to suppose that a constitutional monarch took no part or initiative in the business of government. The better and greater the Sovereign the more initiative did he show.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In the Federal House of Representives in Melbourne, last week, Mr. Deakin outlined the Ministry's defence policy. He suggested that the officers and men for a small Commonwealth flotilla should be engaged in Australia under Royal Navy conditions. Our Sydney Correspondent telegraphed later that the Prime Minister's defence proposals were keenly discussed. Interest centered on a telegram from the Admiralty, which appeared to condemn the existing agreement as hampering the strategical disposition of the Eastern Squadrons, but refused to cancel the agreement unless the war control of the local squadron was absolutely secured to the commanding Admiral. This condition, said our Correspondent, was quite impossible of acceptance.

South Africa.—Dinuzulu has been conducted to Durban and with some of his indunas was on Monday lodged in the Central Gaol at Pietermartzburg.—Sir D. M'Kenzie held an indaba on Sunday at Nongoma at which 800 natives were present. He announced that all guns and ammunition must be brought in without delay. The natives are complying with this demand.—The first Parliament of the Orange River Colony elected under the new Constitution assembled on Wednesday at Bloemfontein, and the members were sworn in. Mr. Marais was elected Speaker of the Assembly, and Mr. Grobler, President of the Legislative Council.

THE UNITED STATES.

Departure of the Pacific Fleet.—The Pacific Fleet, which had been gathering for some time at Hampton Roads, sailed thence on its cruise on Monday morning, after being inspected by President Roosevelt, who was on board the yacht Mayflower. It includes 53 vessels; the guns in the battleships number 850, and the men 16,000. The duration of the voyage will be 140 days.

The American Banking System.—Mr. Bidgely, Comptroller of the Currency, has declared in favour of the establishment of a central bank of issue on the lines of the Bank of France.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—The documents containing the conditions on which the Belgium Parliament is invited to decide whether it will accept the treaty or the cession of the Congo State are now published.

France.—A Convention between Great Britain and France has been signed, having for its object to prevent attempts to defraud the Exchequer in both countries with regard to succession duties.

Germany.—The Emperor William has arrived at Potsdam on his return from his visit to England and Holland.—The split in the Navy League, consequent on the election of General Keim to the presidency, has assumed serious proportions.—The Navy Bill has been discussed in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag. Colonel Gadke in the Berliner Tageblatt condemns the policy of naval extremists.

Morocco.—The French Minister arrived at Tangier on Sunday on his return from his mission to Rabat.—Our Paris Correspondent sends details of a successful engagement fought on Sunday by one of the French columns on the Algerian frontier with a body of the Beni Snassen.

Persia.—Our Teheran Correspondent says that the Ministry has resigned, and that fighting has broken out between the Nationalists and the Royalists. Teheran is in a state of siege. Two of the Ministers and Ala-ed-Dowleh have been arrested. The same correspondent stated later that the members of the Cabinet, who were detained under arrest at the Palace on Sunday were released on Monday through the intervention of the British Legation. The Shah had on Sunday prepared a "coup d'Etat," which failed. The Parliament on Tuesday addressed to the Legations a circular appealing to the European nations for sympathy in its struggle against the Shah's violation of the Constitution, and declaring its determination to use force only if attacked. The Shah seemed to be weakening, and sent two courtiers to the Parliament, suggesting an adjustment of differences.

Russia.—The trial at St. Petersburg of the 59 persons, members of the Second Duma, charged with treason, ended on Saturday. Of the accused 26 were sentenced to various terms of hard labour, 12 to exile, and 11 were acquitted.—To mark his satisfaction with the third Duma, M. Stolypin is giving a Parliamentary reception next Monday.—The Port Arthur Court-material has concluded the hearing of evidence regarding the battle of Kin-chau. General Stossel's circumstantial report has been found substantially correct. General Fock is not cleared on the charges of inefficiency.

Court.—The King returned to London on Saturday from his visit to Lord and Lady Londesborough at Blankney-hall.—The King on Monday held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty in the afternoon received in audience the Maharajah Jam of Nawanagar, better known as Prince Ranjitsinghji.

Naval and Military.—The Treasury, at the request of the War Office, has decided to sanction the repayment to the officers concerned in Lieutenant Woods's case of the expenses to which they have been put in defending themselves.—Lieutenant Woods, in compliance with a request from the War Office, has resigned his commission in the Army, accompanying the resignation with a respectful but earnest protest.—The Tartar, destroyer, in her final speed trials, has maintained the unprecedented speed of 35·3 knots throughout a continuous run of six hours' duration.

Obituary.—Lord Kelvin, the Dowager-Queen of Saxony, General J. M. Innes, V.C., C. B., Mr. G. McCulloch, Lord Hotham, Mr. J. C. L. Sparkes, and Mr. J. L. Tarte.—"Times."

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia and England in Asia.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Dec. 13:—Commandant de Lacoste, who spent more than a year in travelling, as he says, "round Afghanistan," in India, Persia, and neighbouring regions, has compiled an interesting and instructive report, which he handed to the authorities in July or August of the present year, before the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which, however, he mentions as being in process of negotiation. So comprehensive, outspoken, impartial, and informing a presentation of the facts which made up the situation before that agreement has certainly not yet been given to the public.

Confidential reports in British and Russian archives possibly contain very similar statements, but M. de Lacoste's memorandum gives both sides; and when we consider that the author went out firmly convinced of the inevitable conflict between the elephant and the whale, it is the more remarkable to find how quickly his points of view and focus changed, and how accurately he reduced each succeeding factor to its three proportions.

The report is a bulky one, and in the space at command it is scarcely possible to do more than summarise the writer's conclusions He begins by examining the genesis of Russian Asiatic policy and the foundations on which it rests, or, rather, rested, and then proceeds to follow its development in Persia and Afghanistan, the financial weapons used at Teheran, the slow invasion of Seistan; the attacks made on the Convention of 1873, Stolietoff's mission to Cabul in 1878, the Pendeh incident, and the Yonoff expedition. He then follows the policy in its eastern way by the occupation of Ferganah and the Pamirs and the march on Kashgar, followed by intrigues in Tibet, making up a complete plan for combating British influence in every direction.

After enumerating the Russian position, Commandant de Lacoste goes over the British moves made in counter, starting, however, further back, from the first Afghan war and the Treaty of 1855, and ending up with the recent visit of the Ameer to India. After having filled in his sketch of British policy at Cabul, he passes on to Cashmere, Tibet, and Beloochistan, taking Persia last. It is in his account of recent events in that country that Commandant de Lacoste ventures on a few statements which he might perhaps find hard to prove. For example, after saying that Russia, by the methods discribed, had obtained marked preponderence in Persia, he declares that England, having no other means of steaming Russian influence, started the Persian national movement, which, according to his view, was engineered almost entirely by British agents.

This statement is made evidently with perfect belief in its correctness, and apparently with hearty approval at its success in checking the ascendency Russia gained over the Ameer. His description of the methods respectively employed by Russia and England, and of the economic result obtained by them in Persia and Kashgar, is most instructive, and supported by elaborate tables and statistics, some of which are rather starttling: such, for instance, as the length of time required for British trade and Russian to reach the principal Persian markets. The military statistics and strategic information in respect of roads and railways are very complete, as might be expected from an explorer of his trained capacity; but they are equalled by the fulness and accuracy of his commercial and political observations.

His conclusions may be summed up as follows:—The principal factor in the change that has come over the situation in Central Asia is to be found in the Japanese war. Besides the formidable shock felt inside the Russian Empire, an immediate echo was heard in Turkestan and in India; while in Persia, Afghanistan, and Kashgar the influence of Russia perceptibly yielded to that of England. A good deal of space and analysis are devoted to the independence movement in India, were M. de Lacoste spent much time and study, inquiring first hand from all sorts and condition of men, from officials of the Residency down to Brahmin pundits and native soldiers. Another element to which the author of the report very rightly attributes no small importance is the Moslem, and the growth of the Pan-Islamic idea. After this he considers the national, representative agitation in Persia, and finally—last, but perhaps not least—he places on record the bold invasion by the Germans of the former battle-grounds of England and Russia. He gives a rapid survey of the push of Germany into Asia Minor and towards Persia and shrewdly remarks that her plans were excellently laid, and carried out with that precision and method which distinguish the Teuton but also with the grave mistake, also peculiarly German, of forgetting the rights of other Powers. All these factors, in his opinion, and this last one, perhaps, more than all the rest, militated in favour of England and Russia burying the old hatchet and coming to terms. He quotes Lebedeff and Major Sykes in support of his view, and finishes up by prophesying the signature of an agreement between St. Petersburg and London as the logical and almost inevitable consequence of the recent march of events. Two months after he wrote these words the prophecy was fulfilled.

The foregoing is a very inadequate "resume" of Commandant de Lacoste's memorandum, but sufficient has perhaps been given to show how very close to the truth his personal observations on the spot led the eminent French soldier-student.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Paris states that Major Locoste's report is published in the latest monthly bulletin of the Comite de l' Asie Francaise, an influential body founded seven years ago to watch the progress of affairs in Indo-China and in Central Asia at large.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH FISCAL CONVENTION.

The French "Journal Official" on Sunday published a decree promulgating the convention signed in London on November 15 between France and Great Britain for the prevention, as far as possible, of revenue frauds in respect of succession duties. By Article 1 the British Government agrees to furnish in the case of every deceased person whose domicile is in France an extract from an affidavit containing name, baptismal name, domicile, date and place of death, information concerning heirs, and the amount of estate in personal property. By Article 2 the French Government agrees to furnish in the case of every person domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland an extract from the declaration of transference of property through death containing the information specified in Article 1. In each case extracts will only be furnished where property is not less than 100*l*. Article 3 stipulates that extracts from the affidavits and from the declarations of transference of property shall be certified by the recognised official, and at the request of either Government the extracts shall be supplemented by such certificates and verifications of signatures as may be required by the procedure of the country concerned. Article 4 provides that the extracts received or registered during every quarter shall during the ensuing six weeks be forwarded directly by the British Board of Inland Revenue to the French Registration Control Office, and "vice versa."

The first exchange of documents will be in respect of the three months from Jan. 1 to March 31 next.

MOROCCO.

The advance of part of one of the French columns entrusted with task of surrounding the Beni Snassen began on the 13th. The aim of the operations is to cut off the recalcitrant tribes completely from the plains; and this plan will be carried out whether the tribesmen proffer their submission or not.

Details of a successful engagement fought on Sunday by one of the French columns on the Algerian frontier with a body of the Beni Snassen are published in Monday's "Times."

Tangier, Dec 15 ("Times"):—The French Minister, with the special mission, returned to-day from Rabat having been detained there several day by the difficulty of crossing the bar at the mouth of the river. As I stated in a former telegram, no great surprises were to be expected as the results of this mission. French diplomacy has been centred upon impressing the Sultan with the necessity of the immediate introduction of reforms, and it appears that in this M. Regnault has been successful. Tangier will benefit by certain concessions granted by the diplomatic corps which will allow funds for local improvements. The police, too, will be immediately organised at Tangier. No loan has been as yet negotiated owing to the difficulty of finding security, but the Sultan has obtained about 50 000*l*. on jewels deposited in London, in addition to the sum of 24,000*l*, raised in Paris, which will suffice to carry on a precarious government for two months more. Many questions pending between the French Government and the Sultan have been arranged, but it appears that the Minister has neither sought nor obtained any benefits which will accrue to France alone. In fact, the beneficial results of the mission will be shared by all nationalities.

Mulai Hafid remains among the southern tribes, and his position is said to be weakened.

DEFEAT OF MULAI HAFID.

Tangier, Dec. 16 ("Reuter").—Mulai Hafid has been attacked and defeated twenty miles away from Marakesh by the Sragna tribe, who were joined in the attack by a great number of other important tribes in that region who refuse any longer to recognise him as Sultan.

Letters which have reached here from Rabat state that Mulai Hafid has offered to submit to the Sultan Abdul Aziz provided that the latter dismisses the present Ministry, which consists mainly of the Tazi brothers

Mulai Hafid, however, consents to the retention in the Government of Ben Sliman, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ben Aish.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The adoption of the Authorisation Bill by the Hungarian Chamber on second reading yesterday, writes the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" on Dec. 13, and on third reading to-day, in spite of Croatian obstruction, is a success upon which the Wekerle Cabinet may legitimately congratulate itself. Though the quota agreement and a part of the Hungarian autonomous tariff still await adoption, it is now certain that the new Austro-Hungarian Treaty furnished with due parliamentary sanction in both countries, will come into force on New Year's Day, and put an end to twelve years of economic instability. Whether the position of the Hungarian Cabinet will be strengthened by this success is an open question.

The "Morning Post" correspondent, in a telegram of December 17, says:—For the last few days an exchange of acrimonious recriminations has been carried on between Vienna and Buda-Pesth regarding the question of the non-Magyar nationalities of Hungary. Last Thursday Herr Soukup, the leading Czech Socialist, attacked the Hungarian Government in the Reichsrath on account of the persecution of the Slovaks. On Saturday Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, complained of the conduct of the President of the Austrian Chamber in permitting such an attack. Yesterday the Austrian President advised Dr. Wekerle to mind his own business. The Reichsrath, however, passed a motion directing the Austrian Cabinet to use its influence with the Hungarian Government to obtain a just interpretation of the Hungarian Nationalities Law. Dr. Wekerle to-day censured this motion as an unparalleled interference in the affairs of the foreign State, and demanded satisfaction from Australia. Baron Beck, the Austrian Premier, gave satisfaction in the Reichsrath to-night by condemning yesterday's motion. The Reichsrath, however, decided to discuss the Premier's statement instead of endorsing it as usual. The decision is in effect a semi-defeat for the Government and a demonstration against Hungary. A split occurred in the Christian Socialist Party, the Lugerities voting for the discussion of the declaration while the Conservative wing voted against it.

FRANCE.

The Dijon Court of Appeal has given an interesting decision showing that French public opinion is less and less likely to tolerate the growth of such anti-militarist ideas as have been given a doctrinaire form by certain of the French primary school teachers who are followers of M. Herve. The father of a pupil in a school in the department of the Code d'Or recently claimed damages for the moral injury caused to his child by the alleged anti-patriotic, anti-religious, and immoral utterances of the boy's teacher. The Court of First Instance declared itself incompetent. The father thereupon appealed to the Higher Court of Dijon, which ruled that he had a right to prove the alleged misdemeanours of the teacher. This decision means that a civil servant who commits an offence entailing the payment of damages is accountable for it before the law to those who may be prejudiced by this fault when the civil servant has not acted on instructions emanating from the Administration.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

The League of the Rights of Man had held a meeting, which was addressed by a number of speakers, including Deputies and Senators. The speeches were violent, and culminated in the adoption of the following order of the day, which was carried by acclamation:—"This meeting convened by the League of the Rights of Man while reserving to each individual liberty of opinion and action in regard to the principle of colonisation, and the proposals for the annexation of the Congo, is convinced that every colonial enterprise is illegitimate which does not genuinely and actually improve the material and moral conditions of the natives' existence. It condemns the principle of forced labour, whether exploited by the State or by companies holding concessions or proprietary rights, and demands the complete abolition of such labour. With regard to the annexation of the Congo it declares that Belgium is bound to guarantee to the natives the elementary rights of man—namely, security for their life, their liberty, their work, their property—rights which every civilised society aims at guaranteeing, but which hitherto have been absolutely disregarded in the Congo Free State."

RULER OPPOSES BUDGET.

His Majesty thought £100,000 was Pocket-Money.

The correspondent of "The Times," in a mailed despatch under date November 30, says that in the consideration of the Budget scheme in the Persian Parliament "The first opposition was from the Sovereign himself.

"The Shah had thought that the Civil List of £100,000 was to be paid to him merely as pocket-money. His displeasure was immediately shown when he was told that he must pay all his expenses, including those of the Royal harem, household, kitchens, buildings and parks, mares, mules, and camels and cattle, out of this comparatively humble amount. Each of these departments, which were formerly entrusted to a Vizier, devoured a good percentage of the country's revenues.

"These posts were given to Court creatures who actually paid the Sovereign considerable sums of money for proximity to "the Centre of the Universe." The Vizier, or Chief of the Farrashkhaneh, the dreaded body of minions whose duty it is to lay sticks or lashes on the bare soles of the victims of despotism, paid something like £10,000 for his post, and, strange to say, he was an exceedingly rich man before his year of office was over."

"When his Majesty sat down and calculated all these expenses he found that he had to pay towards them a considerable amount out of his own pocket. He had two alternatives left to him—either to do away altogether with these institutions, or to refuse to receive the Civil List determined for him by the Mejliss.

"The first of these two alternatives would have deprived his Majesty of the dignity and privileges enjoyed by his Royal predecessor. He therefore had recourse to the second alternative. He refused the offer of the Mejliss with a touch of scorn, maintaining that he would pay all his expenses himself, and wanted no money from his people."

DEPUTATION OF WIDOWS.

The widows of Nasr-ed-Din Shah, who had been also deprived of a part of their pensions, came in a body to the precincts of the Assembly to take Bust or sanctuary. They wrote a petition to the Mejliss to the effect that they were once the consorts of their Sovereign and it did not beseem the honourable members of the sacred Mejliss to deprive them of their livelihood when they had grown old and grey haired.

The debate that followed on the reading of this petition was interesting, indeed, to students of sociology. Assadullah Mirza the Prince member of the House took the side of his relatives and mentioned a few instances of the way women were treated in Europe, and how people paid deference to the ladies of Royal houses.

Taghi Zadeh, the energetic member of the Left, retorted that in Europe amongst nations who possessed Budgets amounting to scores of, or rather hundreds of, millions, the Sovereign had but one wife, but unfortunately in Persia, with a Budget not worth mentioning, they had to pay for scores of consorts, and what was still worse, for their rapidly multiplying offspring.

One member shouted that they could not pay for the lust of thirty years' standing. Another maintained that rich Princes like Zill-es Sultan and Nayibes Sulteneh could easily afford to pay the expenses of their numerous stepmothers.

"A fifth member angrily and scornfully said that the former Queens could easily sell their jewels given to them in the life-time of their Royal and common husband to maintain themselves during their remaining years without coming and asking the House to raise revenues from the poorest of the poor like the peasantry of such provinces as Kerman and Khorasan, to defray the expenses of the indolent.

THE KING'S GIFTS.

The King will spend this week-end in town, and His Majesty will leave St. Pancras on Monday afternoon for Sandringham to join the Queen and other members of the Royal Family for Christmas.

Just now His Majesty is fully engaged at Buckingham Palace in the selection and despatch of his Christmas presents—a duty which numerous engagements have compelled him to put off till the last moment. To-day the King will hold a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, when the newly-admitted councillors will be sworn, and when His Majesty will sign a proclamation directing the reassembling of Parliament on January 19.

INFLUENZA'S VICTIMS.

The epidemic of influenza, or "grip," as it is called here, which is raging in New York, has invaded almost every house of business, and is upsetting scores of social functions. The latest victims are Miss Mary Garden and Mme Sembrich, both of whom are confined to their beds and unable to fulfil their opera engagements at the Manhattan and Metropolitan opera houses.

The cause of the epidemic, which affects equally the Cabinet at Washington, Wall-street, and the Stage, is undoubtedly in a large part the habit of the Americans of inviting severe colds by heating offices, houses, and tramway cars to the point of suffocation.

LORD CURZON ON CLIVE.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston on Dec. 13 unveiled a mural tablet which has been set up in the great hall, Merchant Taylors' School to the memory of Lord Clive. The memorial, which is the work of Messrs. Hart, Peard, and Co., is of bronze, mounted on alabaster. At the top is a medallion portrait of Clive, flanked by a ship representing the arts of peace and a gun representing the arts of war. Below is the following inscription:—

"Robert Lord Clive, born 29th September, 1725; Merchant Taylors' School 1737-39; died 22nd November, 1774. Entering the service of the East India Company as a civilian he outshone all his contemporaries in military genius, and by his victory at Plassey in 1757 laid the foundation of the British Empire in India. Twice Governor of Fort William in Bengal, he won the love of the native peoples and left the administration pure."

The ceremony took place in the presence of the Master, Wardens, and members of the Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company, the Headmaster (Dr. Nairn) and masters of the school, a number of ladies, and the boys. The school cadet corps was present in the hall.

The Master of the Company (Mr. C. S. G. Clark), in opening the procedings, said he thought that as Merchant Taylors they might congratulate themselves on the fact that Lord Clive was a member of the school from 1737 to 1739, and the Court had determined to perpetuate his memory by erecting a memorial in the school. In inviting Lord Curzon to unveil the memorial the Master added that it seemed them very fitting that the founder of the Indian Empire in the eighteenth century should be commemorated that day by Lord Curzon, one of the most enlightened of the Indian Governors-General in the nineteenth century. (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon, who was received with loud cheers, said:—I suppose that I have been asked to unveil this memorial of Robert Lord Clive in the main because I have been lately concerned in inviting public contributions for a larger memorial to that great man both in England and in India. I am glad to say that remarkable success has attended that undertaking. It has been suggested in some quarters that perhaps this is an unfavourble moment for honouring the founder of the British Dominion in India, because of the unrest of which we have recently read in that country—an unrest which I hope and believe is diminishing from day to day, (Cheers.) In my view no moment can be unfavourable for retrieving a great neglect or paying a long-retarded tribute of honour. (Cheers.) You might as well say that we ought to refrain from doing honour to Wellington for fear of giving offence to our very good friends and allies, the French, or, to come down to more recent times that it would be unwise to compliment and honour Lord Roberts for fear of any irritation that might be caused to our new fellow-subjects, the Boers. That this view is not taken by many of those most qualified to speak in India itself is shown by the fact that numbers of the Maharajas and Princes of India have written to me of their own accord expressions of their individual opinion very often enclosing handsome contributions to our funds. Only by the last mail I had a letter from the Maharaja of Nepal, the ruler of a powerful State from which we draw those splendid forces of the Goorkhas of whom you have no doubt heard, and who may be called the Warden of the Northern Marches in India. He wrote as follows:—"It was always a mystery to me that Lord Clive, the founder of the British power in India, should have remained unhonoured so long in marble. I am glad to see that the omission is now going to be rectified, and I do myself the pleasure of sending a small sum of £100 as my contribution to this laudable undertaking." (Cheers) many similar letters and contributions have reached me from all parts of India. In this country the response to the appeal has been swift and generous, and at the present moment we have for our fund the sum of £4,700 which I hope before we close, and perhaps partly as a consequence of this meeting, may soon reach £5,000. With that sum we propose to raise statues to Clive both in England and in India—in the old empire which he so largely extended by his genius and in the new empire which he won. (Cheers.) It does not often occur, I think, in history that 130 years after a man's death, more particularly when his death was surrounded by circumstances of so much tragedy and gloom, as in the case of Clive, posterity unites with so much unanimity to do honour to the dead. This undertaking of yours in this school is, of course, on an independent though a parallel footing. You, I believe, had commenced the arrangements for your memorial before I had started the wider scheme. You owe it to the generosity of the Company whose Master and whose members are present on this platform. And in addition to their good work here I may add that they have given a most handsome contribution to the larger fund.

WHY CLIVE SHOULD BE HONOURED.

If anybody is disposed to ask the question why either in this hall or in the larger world of England and of India honour should be paid to the memory of Robert Clive, I think that the answer is very simple and clear. Clive was one of the master spirits of the English race. He was one of those forces that seem to be put into the world to shape the destinies of mankind. Wherever history is read, wherever heroic deeds are sung, wherever the origin of that wonderful achievement the Indian Empire is traced there the name of Robert Clive leaps at once to the front. You can no more get away from Clive than you can get away from the towering image of Julius Cæsar or the mighty personality of Napoleon, One of the most characteristic episodes of Clive's career is told, I believe with a certain amount of poetical embroidery in one of the Dramatic Idylls of the poet Robert Browning I do not know if it is known to you. If not I would recommend you to read it. You may imagine the attraction exerted by the man of action whose character was hewn out of adamant, though at the same time he was human to the core, upon a poet like Robert Browning whose verse was a rugged as the nature of Clive, but who was inspired by no less ardent a patriotism. In this poem there is a line which expresses what we all feel:—"In my eyes, all the world's eyes, Clive was man." That was the fact. Clive was a man and a master of men. From the time when he was a boy in this school until in middle life he was standing up against his prosecutors and revilers in this country, with a noble courage that never quailed, all through Clive was a man, raised above the level of his fellow-creatures as one sometimes sees some great lighthouse of granite litted above the scream and buffeting of the ocean. I am not going to say anything to you to-day, though perhaps you may expect it, about Clive at school. It is astonishing thing when men have attained to greatness how many imaginary stories circulate about their earlier years. The ancients gratified this instinct by pretending that portents hovered round the birth of illustrious persons. Bees, you may remember, settled on the lips of the future poet. The skies thundered and the earth groaned when some great commander was born. We in our more prosaic age, as a rule, represent the great man of action as having been a very naughty and turbulent and unruly schoolboy. (Laughter.) Such is the popular tradition about Clive. There are number of stories circulated about his boyhood and schooltime, many of which are, I fancy, apocryphal, though some, no doubt, contain a substratum of truth. But I am not going to repeat them here for fear that if I did so I might encourage a spirit of insubordination among the boys of Merchant Taylors' School (who, I believe, are at present distinguished for their excellent discipline), under the impression, for which there would probably be not the shadow of a foundation, that they are embryo Clives of the future. (Laughter.) Nothing I am sure would be more unwelcome to the eminent teachers whom I see before me, and therefore without further apology I pass away from Clive's Schooldays.

EVIDENCES OF CLIVE'S GENIUS.

For the majority of people interest in Clive dates from the time when he landed at Madras, a friendless and disconsolate clerk of nineteen years of age, whom his father, by what is now known as a terminological inexactitude, described as a booby, condemned to one of the most unattractive of professions in a disagreeable and steaming climate. In nine years from that date that poor and unknown clerk, who had never received any military education at all—not even as much as enjoyed by these cadets whom I see before me—whose education at Merchant Taylors' School had I believe been of the most slender description, had become one of the most famous captains that of any other age. Great judges of strategy and warfare will tell you that in military genius he was equal to Marlborough and superior to Turenne. He showed in his military career that peculiar combination of qualities which go to make the great commander—extraordinary intuition, infinite resource, great clearness of vision, a capacity for instant action, coolness in danger, and a power—a remarkable power—for winning the confidence of his subordinates whether they were natives or Europeans. One of the most interesting and affecting things about the history of Clive is the way in which he was loved by the native troops who served him in India. By these means not merely did Clive acquire a great military reputation, but in the southern parts of India in these early years of his career he shattered the dreams of dominion which had entered the minds of certain great French men in that part of the country, and taking their framework and outline he put into it what ultimately turned out to be reality of the British dominion of the future. I do not propose to dwell on the military episodes of the second part of Clive's career in Bengal, although the battle of Plassey, which was a scrimmage rather than an actual conflict, is, because of its enormous and far reaching influence, rightly known one of the decisive battles of the world. There campaigns in Bengal were less remarkable for their military features than for their political consequences. When the troops of the Nawab in Bengal fled before the tiny force of Clive at Plassey, and when a few years later on he took over the diwani, which means the revenue collection of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, then it was that he laid the foundations of that great dominion in India which has grown and swelled until it stretches from the Atlantic Ocean on the south to the eternal snows of the Himalayas on the north, while its borders stretch from Persia on the west to Siam on the east. I do not pretend that this was all Clive's doing, Impersonal as well as personal forces were at work. Other great men filled in the scheme of which he sketched the outlines. Perhaps he himself had no clear grasp of what was reserved for the future. But the fact remains that had it not been for Clive, the first steps would not have been taken, and the British dominion in the form in which I have described it might never have been.

CLIVE AS AN ADMINISTRATOR.

Up to the time which I have now reached in his record Clive was a soldier and a man of action. During the remainder of his Indian career we observe him as a statesman, an administrator, a reformer, a man of affairs It may not be so attractive to you schoolboys, who like to read about bloodshed and glory and great fights—(laughter)—but in the long run it is more important to the history of mankind. During his second term of office as Governor of Bengal, his work in purifying the Civil Service, in stamping with a heavy foot on cupidity and peculation, in reducing expenditure, and checking misrule in the face of an unscrupulous and relentless opposition, which pursued him to England and finally hunted him to a premature grave, was service which, in my judgment, has never been surpassed in the history of civil administration. It was during these short but strenuous months that Clive laid the foundation of that great Civil Service of which it will always remain the chief pride of my life to have been for nearly seven years the head, and which for 150 years has ruled those hundreds of millions with a self-effacement and absolute integrity, and a devotion to duty that is an inspiration to Englishmen, and is without parallel in the history of the world. (Cheers.) It is given to but very few men in the world's history to be great soldier and great statesmen, and it is difficult to say in which sphere Robert Clive the more excelled. In both he showed the same qualities of acute penetration, of absolute fearlessness, of quick decision, and of restless and resistless pushing towards his goal. It has sometimes been said, and I dare say you boys have read it in your history, that Clive was guilty of some acts against which the higher moral sense should have rebelled. No one would wish to defend any deviation from the highest standard of honour among even the greatest of men. And yet from a minute study and knowledge of the facts it has always seemed to me that there was much to be said for Clive. Remember what he did. He outwitted a notorious trickster and villian by tricking him himself. He defeated a scoundrel with his own weapons. Observe too, that Clive made no concealment whatever about his act. He did it from no mean or ignoble motive. He always avowed, both in India and when examined before the House of Commons in this country, that his measures were justified by their supreme necessity, and that but for the action he took then thousands of lives would have been lost and the British cause would have failed. There is a very great deal in that plea; and if we may look forward to the final Judgment seat—unless it should be held presumptuous to refer to that august tribunal—I think it may well be that Robert Clive will make for himself a not inadequate defence. (Cheers.)

CLIVE NO SELF-SEEKER.

Finally, bear this in mind, Robert Clive was no self-seeker. Never did he strive or fight for himself, He had—and that is what I want you boys to get into your hearts and minds—always something bigger, larger, and nobler behind. Though he amassed great wealth, which was easy in those days in India, he might easily have been a hundred times richer than he was. Enjoying those great riches, he was always open-handed and lavish in their distribution, Though he spent so much of his life amidst the excitement and smoke of the battle-field, he was never guilty of a harsh or cruel deed, Though he was somewhat intolerant of opposition, he was always generous and discriminating in his recognition of the merits of others; and though, almost more than any public man of that century, he was injured and reviled, he never lost his dignity before his traducers. By no mean or petty motive was Robert Clive ever actuated. All his action, like his character, was conceived on large and spacious lines. Behind everything lay a high ideal of duty and a passionate love for the country from which he had sprung. (Cheers.) Such was the man whom many of us are honouring in the wider circle of England and India, and whom we are about to honour by unveiling this memorial to-day. He was a great man. He was a great Englishman. He was one of those titanic forces that rise above the obscure surge of humanity to affect the fortunes, for good or evil, of the world. That Clive's work for the good of England, for the good of India, and for the good of mankind no one can reasonably doubt, and posterity, correcting the errors and atoning for the injustice of his contemporaries, has rightly assigned to him an imperishable nich in the temple of fame. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Curzon than unveiled the memorial, which was concealed by the Union Jack, and the cadet corps presented arms. The Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company committed the memorial to the custody of the Headmaster of the school, who accepted the trust.

The Headmaster then proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Curzon, which was accorded with hearty cheers.

Lord Curzon, in reply, said that he was reminded by the cheers of his own schooldays at Eton, when he himself, in a hall not dissimilar to theirs, used to sit among the boys and listen to lectures delivered by public men who came from outside to address them. He remembered that his attention was attracted to India for the first time by a speech uttered by a great man from India on one such occasion, and possibly there might be one or more than one of his hearers who had listened to what he had said of the great man who was educated at that school, who would turn to good account what had been learned from the words which had been spoken. He trusted that that might be so. Great men existed not merely for the deeds they did in their lifetime, but for the example they set to those who came after, and the object of putting up that tablet was not merely to record what Clive conceived and did, but that it should be a perpetual reminder to the boys of the school that it behoved each of them in his own position, and according to his lot, to bear in mind that great example, and whether his sphere of action in the world were great or small, to try and do what Clive did, which was his duty to his time and his country. (Cheers). In conclusion, Lord Curzon asked that a whole holiday might be granted to the boys in honour of the occasion. He added that perhaps by this means the name and memory of Robert Clive would be fixed in their minds by something a little more enduring than the words of the speech which he had just delivered (Laughter.)

The request was granted by the Headmaster, and the proceedings then ended, Lord Curzon being loudly cheered by the boys as he took his departure.

WALL STREET TRAGEDY.

Stockbroker Shot.

New York, Dec. 20.

Mr. James H. Oliphant, a wealthy banker, and head of one of the most important stockbroking firms in New York, was shot in his own office, close to the Stock Exchange, this afternoon by Mr. Charles E. Geiger, said to be an ex-surgeon, who committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

The tragedy has created the most intense excitement, not only in financial circles, but in society, where Mr. Oliphant has for many years been a notable figure.

Mr. Geiger, who is a remarkable specimen of physical manhood, arrived here this morning from Hot Springs, Arkansas. He called on Mr. Oliphant before luncheon, and returned at two o'clock. The two were closeted for some time, and their voices were heard raised in dispute.

Suddenly four shots rang out in quick succession. The alarmed clerks rushed to the room and found Mr. Oliphant lying on the floor, with the dead body of Mr. Geiger stretched across him. Mr. Oliphant still conscious, was conveyed to the Hudson-street Hospital, where he rallied sufficiently to tell the coroner the following story:—

DYING MAN'S ACCUSATION.

"Geiger had been with me for nearly two hours, trying to induce me to buy more stock for him without additional security. There was already a shortage of £1,000 (dols 5,000) on his account. I told him that I would give him a month to make good the shortage, and then do business for him. He said. 'Is that the best you can do?' I answered, 'Yes.' Then he drew his revolver and shot me. He had made no threats, either during the conversation in the morning or afterwards. I have bought 75,000 shares for him during the year."

Mr. Oliphant's death is momentarily expected. He is a man of culture and refinement, a noted patron of sport, a host of exceedingly good taste and geniality, a member of the best clubs of New York and Brooklyn, and a director of many large commercial and financial corporations. In the summertime he entertained in lavish style in his magnificent country place, St. Lawrence, where he acquired and developed Nemahbin, one of the most charming of the Thousand Islands.

Immediately after the tragedy scenes of the wildest excitement occurred in Broadstreet. The police were obliged to place a special guard outside the offices of the Oliphant Company. On the body of the assailant was found a small sum of money, some morphine tablets and a notebook containing abstruse calculations, according to which Mr. Geiger hoped that he would be worth £600,000 (dols 3,000,000) on January 1 of next year. Apparently he shot Mr. Oliphant soon after the latter refused to assist the realisation of his financial dream.

DRUCE MYSTERY.

Aged Nurse's Evidence.

DEATH OF T. C. DRUCE DESCRIBED.

"VILLAGE GOSSIP" ABOUT THE MOCK FUNERAL.

LONDON, December 20.

Marylebone police-court was crowded again to-day, when Mr. Plowden commenced the thirteenth hearing of the perjury charge in connection with the Druce case.

Nurse Bayley, who stated at the last hearing that she held the hands of Mr. T. C. Druce when he died at Mill Hill, and saw him placed in his coffin, was recalled for cross-examination.

Mr. Atherley-Jones: You said you are seventy-seven?—Yes.

You went into the service of the Druces when you were fifteen?—Yes.

That would make it in the year 1845?—Yes.

The witness here said she was rather uncomfortable, and Mr. Atherley-Jones asked her not to put herself to any pain. "I am not got going to be unpleasant to you," he added.

"If you only knew it you are surrounded by friends," said Mr. Plowden, amid laughter.

Mr. Atherley-Jones said Mr. Herbert Druce was not born in 1845, and asked Mrs. Bayley if she was not eighteen when she went there.

The witness replied that Mr. Herbert Druce was born two years before the went there. "I must have been eighteen," she said.

Where were you born?—At Looe, Cornwall.

And you have no relatives?—No.

FRIEND OF THE DRUCES.

The Druces are your only friends?—Yes.

Had you known Mrs. T. C. Druce before you went there?—No. I was out of work and wanted a situation.

Did you go as nurse to Herbert Druce?—Yes.

Where were they living?—In Bromptoncrescent.

Was Mrs. Druce living there by herself?—No.

Are you sure?—I am certain.

Who were living in the house?—Mr. and Mrs. Druce and three servants.

Was Mr. Druce living there constantly?—Oh, yes.

I am talking now of 1848?—Yes; he was there all the time.

How long did they live at Bromptoncrescent?—Not as much as two years.

Where did they go to them?—Camden-road Villas, North London.

Did you know Mrs. Druce when she was married?—No.

You are quite sure they went from there to Camden-road Villas?—Yes.

Had they lived there before?—No.

Mr. Herbert Druce would be between three and four years old when they went to Camden-road Villas?—Yes.

You are quite clear they never lived at Camden road Villas before?—I am sure they didn't.

Not before the year 1849 or 1850?—No.

Did you continue regularly to live with them from 1848 onwards?—Yes.

You are quite sure?—Yes.

Do you say again you know nothing of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Druce?—It didn't take place while I was there.

You would have known it?—I should, and I should have been very much astonished.

When Mr. Druce died, you continued to live with Mrs. Druce?—Yes.

Where did you go to after leaving Holcombe House?—To Brighton.

Did she have a furnished house?—Yes.

Where did Mrs. Druce die—at Brighton, in 1873—Yes.

You were a friend more than a servant of the Druces?—I was treated as that.

What was Mrs. Druce's maiden name?—Mary.

You never saw any of her own relations before she was married?—Oh, no.

AN ADOPTED DAUGHTER.

Did you see any of Mr. Druce's relations?—There was a Miss Somebody, an adopted daughter. She only came there once or twice.

Was her name Fanny?—I think it was.

Did she tell you she was his adopted daughter?—No, he spoke of her as his adopted daughter.

That was the only relative you ever saw of Mr. and Mrs. Druce?—Yes.

Did you ever hear where Mr. T. C. Druce came from?—He told me he came from somewhere near Oxford. He told me that a long while before he died.

You don't remember the name of the place?—No, he only told me that once. He told me he used to go and look at the place where he was a boy.

How often did he tell you that?—Once or twice in conversation.

You are an unmarried lady, so far?—Yes (smiling broadly).

Have you ever received money from the Druces except your wages?—Yes, Mrs. Druce left me £400.

Anything else from them?—Mr. Druce told me there was always a home for me with them. Through failing health witness had to give up her house at Brighton, and Mr. Druce allowed her £1 per week.

Altogether you have had some hundreds of pounds from the Druces?—Yes.

Mr. T. C. Druce was a reserved man, but always very kind to the witness.

He was what you would call a haughty man?—Well perhaps you would call him that.

A little curious in his manner sometimes?—Well, I understood his little ways (Laughter)

A little bit eccentric?—I would not call it that, but he was not a man to tell his affairs to everybody.

PHOTOGARAPHS IDENTIFIED.

Photographs were handed to the witness, and she identified them as being those of Mr. Druce.

Mr. Druce used to go to the bazaar every day, you said?—Yes.

Did he drive in his carriage or in the omnibus?—First, he went in the omnibus; then he had a carriage of his own.

Would his wife ever go to the bazaar?—Yes. Sometimes she would go and fetch him.

Did she have a carriage and pair?—Yes.

How many horses had they?—Two carriage horses; and the sons had saddle horses.

Did you ever go to the bazaar?—One time I used to take his lunch regularly and take two of the little boys.

Did you ever go to Circus-road when Mr. T. C. Druce lived there?—No, He never lived at Circus-road.

You have always taken a great interest in the "mock" funeral?—It is very disagreeable.

You have heard it talked about for years?—I don't know that. I saw him die, I have heard it talked about since that woman (Anna Maria Druce) talked about it.

Before Anna Maria Druce came on the scene the "mock" funeral was talked about, wasn't it?—I don't know that I remember it.

Do you remember who spoke about it?—I just heard some of the servants saying something, and I wouldn't listen to it.

Did you know a Dr. Smith?—Yes.

Was he the regular medical attendant of Mr. T. C. Druce?—Yes, he was.

Can you tell me when Dr. Shaw first attended Mr. T. C. Druce before his death?—About a year.

Attending him or the family?—The family.

Did you know Dr. Blasson?—Yes.

When did he first begin to come to the house?—About the same time as Dr. Shaw. First one and then the other came.

For how long before his death in December was Mr. Druce confined to the house?—Oh, for a month or longer.

Do you know what his illness was?—Yes.

Who told you?—I knew,

When did Sir William Fergusson attend him (—He attended him for a little time and then operated on him.

When was the first operation? How long before his death?—More than a month, nearly two months.

Did Mr. Druce enjoy good health previous to this illness?—Yes, he was never laid up.

Did he never go out of town?—Yes, they all went out together.

Did he sometimes go away by himself?—Never

Did he never go away on business by himself?—No.

During the whole time that you were there, from 1845 to 1848 down to 1864 do you say he never slept out of the house?—No.

How many hospital nurses were there?—Three. One went away ill, and then another came.

There were always two there together?—Yes.

For the purpose of attending Mr. T. C. Druce?—Yes.

Now, I want to take you to the night of his death. What members of Mr. T. C Druce's family were in the house?—His children. There were six.

How many were there on the night of his death?—All of them.

PRESENT AT MR. DRUCE'S DEATH.

Did you remain in the room up till the time of his death?—Yes.

Were you alone with him?—Yes, I should have called someone in if necessary.

About what time did you see signs of his approaching death?—Between twelve and one, I sent for the doctor.

Did you remain alone with him until Dr. Shaw came?—He died within five minutes after, I sent.

Was Mrs. Druce with him when he died?—No.

He breathed his last without any of his family round him?—Yes.

Did you see the shell brought in?—Yes, it was brought into the bedroom where I was.

Who put the body in?—Men helped Dr. Shaw,

You are sure the doctor helped?—I am sure. I saw them put it in.

Were there two coffins?—Yes.

Mr. Plowden: You told us the other day there were three coffins; the shell, then an outer covering, and another coffin?—Yes, that is right.

Did you see the fastened-down shell put into the leaden coffin?—I did.

Was Dr. Shaw there?—Yes.

Was he there when it was put in the oak coffin?—He was.

Where did the funeral hearse come from?—I do not remember the name of the undertaker, but I believe it came from Crawford-street.

How many mourning catriages were there?—I always thought there were three, but I had not the curiosity to go down and see.

Did Mrs. T. C. Druce go to the funeral?—No.

Any of the children?—Mr. Sidney and Mr. Herbert

Did Dr. Shaw go to the funeral?—Yes.

MR PLOWDEN'S QUERIES.

Mr. Plowden asked the witness a number of questions, "You say that the villagers at Hendon gossiped of a mock burial," he said. "That is strange. Why should such remarks arise at all?"—"The talk was before he was buried," replied the witness.

Why should anybody talk about it?—I don't know. It was all lies.

Do you know how it began?—No, it was all made up.

But who started it?—I don't know.

Do you know anything about Mr. Druce's life which would give rise to it?—No.

The witness categorically denied that Mr. Druce was eccentric, that he ever passed under another name that he ever spoke of Welbeck in his lifetime, or Lady Hamilton, Robbie Stewart, Miss Robinson, or Charles Dickens,

"Was he ever peculiar in his dress?" asked Mr. Plowden, "did he ever wear three coats at once"?—"No"

Had he ever warts on his nose or any skin complaint?—Never.

Did he ever go with his family to Rochester?—No.

To Richmond?—No.

To Tunbridge Wells?—Yes.

In what year?—I don't remember.

Do you know where he got his fish from." Did he get it from a man named Marks?—Yes.

Then that is true?—Yes.

Sir James Fergusson, of Spitalhaugh, Peeblesshire, son of Sir William Fergusson, the eminent surgeon, who died in 1877, said he possessed "case books" belonging to his father covering the years 1862 and 1864.

Mr. Atherley-Jones objected to the books being received as evidence,

Mr. Avory maintained that they were admissible.

Mr. Plowden said that the admittance of such evidence would be dangerous unless given the fullest consideration. He would therefore postpone his decision till the next hearing.

The court then adjourned.

DRUCE GRAVE TO BE OPENED.

London, Dec. 21.

After legal proceedings extending over nearly ten years' public curiosity respecting the contents of the coffin buried in the Druce vault in Highgate Cemetery is to be satisfied. During the past week the consent of Mr. Herbert Druce, the owner of the grave, to the opening has been obtained and an application made to the Home Office and granted. Within a week the necessary preliminaries will be carried out and the grave will be opened.

The information that the Home Office has sanctioned the opening of the grave was conveyed yesterday to the cemetery authorities, who were warned to be ready at any time to carry out the work of removing the coffin from the brick-lined vault and exposing its contents for the examination of authorised persons.

The admission of authorised spectators will be in the hands of the Home Office or the magisterial court. A strictly limited number of tickets will be issued. The grave is so placed that it cannot be watched from any wall or roof in the neighbourhood.

Among those who will necessarily be privileged to watch this remarkable exhumation will be the legal representatives of parties in the Druce case and their principals, Mr. Herbert Druce and Mr. George Hollamby Druce. Probably a representative of Lord Howard de Walden and the Duke of Portland will also be at the graveside. It is also necessary that there should be a medical man of the highest possible standing on the spot to testify to the contents of the coffin and describe their nature afterwards, if necessary, in a court of law The choice of the Home Office will doubtless fall on Professor Pepper, the famous analyst.

MAGISTRATE A WITNESS.

It is more than likely also that Mr. Plowden the magistrate, will be present with an official of his court. In addition to the authorised witnesses there must be the staff of the cemetery supplemented by an undertaker and his assistants.

Because of the narrow limits of the vault it will not be possible to uncover the coffin as it lies at the bottom of the grave. The coffin of Mr. T. C. Druce and possibly that of his son, Walter, husband of Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, must be carefully lifted to the surface and deposited on the ground.

This being done the witnesses will have to satisfy themselves that the coffin to be examined is actually that of the late T. C. Druce. As soon as identification of the coffin is completed the undertaker and his assistants will be asked to open it. The consent of all parties to the case having thus been obtained, fortified by the permission of the Home Office, it only remains to satisfy the Ecclesiastical authorities, who are the legal guardians of all bodies buried in consecrated ground. It is more than likely that to avoid any conflict with the Ecclesiastical Courts a petition may be lodged and a case prepared for decision in the Consistory Court sitting in St. Paul's Cathedral before the grave is opened.

The result has already been announced by wire.

CANADA'S JAPANESE QUESTION.

Tokio, December 20.

Mr. R. Lemieux, Canadian Postmaster-General, who is here in connection with the Japanese immigration question, has obtained only a verbal assurance from the Government here, identical with that given to the United States, with regard to the restriction of Japanese immigration into British Columbia. Details of the proposal for restricting immigration are not yet concluded Opinion in Japan is that her attitude is justified in view of her treaty rights.

THE PORT ARTHUR TRIAL.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 20.

On the resumption of the trial of General Stoessel yesterday, witnesses were called to show that General Fock exercised a regrettable influence over General Stoessel and provoked differences between the chiefs.

Several witnesses affirmed that General Stoessel was completely under General Fock's control.

THE British payers of direct taxation based upon property may be forgiven if they feel some surprise and annoyance on learning that Mr. Asquith has gone behind their backs and made a compact with the French Minister of Finance for an international system for detecting evasions of income and property taxes. The convention will be found in our "Foreign Notes." The news comes out concurrently with significant manifestations at home of increased severity in the collection and enforcement of the income tax. It appears from M. Caillaux's own declaration, that it was he who took the initiative in proposing this arrangement. It perhaps comes naturally from a country which is ridden by a bureaucracy trained in arbitrary ideas and methods which have retained a powerful hold on the administration, in spite of revolutionary and liberalising tendencies in the national politics. There is something abhorrent to British notions in associating police methods with the collection of taxes. The middle classes in England will not regard this precious arrangement with any more favour when they come to realise the motive for suggesting it which has been avowed by M. Caillaux. He has told the editor of the "Matin" that—he was of opinion that the time had come when the wealthy or propertied classes were bound to consent to a fresh sacrifice in order to relieve the working and humble classes. It did not matter in what form that sacrifice was made so long as it was made. On the other hand, he never thought that for that purpose the middle classes, who like the working classes, were the honour and strength of the country, ought to suffer. He had never considered that the liberty of their commerce ought to be restricted, their financial markets disturbed, or the management of their affairs interfered with. There was but one point on which he was immutable because he was Minister of a democracy—"Let the rich pay what they owe in order that the poor may pay less." That was what he had in view the day when he opened the negotiations with the British Government for the discovery and prevention of fraud. It was that and nothing else that he would always have in view. We must now look to Mr. Asquith to explain how far he, in making the convention, was inspired by these Socialistic ideas and impulses. Furthermore, when Parliament meets he will be asked whether he has considered the probability that this drastic police inspection of citizens bills and wills and registers of personal property may lead to a considerable transference of moneys held by Englishmen and Frenchmen to countries which are unwilling to expose their countrymen to inquisitorial regulations of the kind foreshadowed.

GERMAN SCANDALS.

Prince and Lady give Evidence in Camera.

Berlin Dec. 20.

Another unexpected turn was given to the re-trial of Herr Harden, editor of the "Zukunft," for the criminal libel of Count Kuno von Moltke. The court announced that the remaining proceedings would be held in camera.

The court was cleared of everybody except the judges, the Public Prosecutor, Herr Harden, Count von Moltke, and their counsel. Each of this group of eleven was put upon his honour not to reveal the evidence.

Before the public was excluded testimony was given by Count von Moltke's cousin, the retired Lieutenant-Colonel Otto von Moltke. The Public Prosecutor asked that Prince Philip zu Eulenberg should be permitted to give evidence at once. A message had arrived that the physical condition of the late leader of the "Round Table" had taken a sudden turn for the worse, and that if he were not given the opportunity to testify at once he might be unable to do so at all.

The Prince's condition was so shattered that he had begged to be allowed to be supported by his two sons, as he feared he might collapse under the strain of examination. Herr Harden's counsel having objected to the Prince being supported by his sons, the court allowed his doctor and an attendant to be with him. He then made his way painfully to an armchair, his half-paralysed figure being more carried than led.

Conflicting rumours are in circulation to-night regarding the exact nature of what took placed during the examination of Prince Philip zu Eulenberg and Frau von Elbe, the only witnesses heard this afternoon, but I have reason to believe that the Prince's evidence consisted of sweeping and vehement denials under oath that he had ever been guilty of criminal practices himself, or that his intimate friendship with Count Moltke had ever been characterised by improper relations of any kind. Herr Harden's counsel subjected him to a withering cross-examination, without shaking his essential statements or extorting incriminating admissions. Some letters which had passed between the Prince and the Count were read, but they proved of a harmless character.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION CREATED.

The Prince's evidence, which was uttered with great earnestness, is said to have made a profound impression on the little audience, which hung breathlessly on every syllable. It completely negatived Herr Harden's charges.

Frau von Elbe was then sommoned. She was pale and nervous as she entered the court-room, her complaisant manner apparently having utterly deserted her in view of the prosecution's warning of the previous day that they intended to tear her testimony to pieces.

The long testimony of Count Otto von Moltke, which consumed the entire morning sitting, was chiefly interesting because he was the man whom Count Kuno had sent to Herr Harden as his second with a challenge to a duel last May. The witness disclosed little that was new, but one fresh fact was brought out. It was a letter he had received from Count von Huelsen-Haeseler, chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, in which he denied categorically having ever made certain serious references to Count von Moltke's character. Herr Harden laid great stress in the first trial on such alleged utterances.

Herr Harden's defence is thought to have been materially prejudiced by Count von Huelsen-Haeseler's letter, as it undermines the worth of all the hearsay evidence on which Herr Harden's articles and court statements have been based.

If the best grounded reports of this afternoon's secret evidence are true, his case would seem to be in an altogether desperate way.

HARD TIMES IN CANADA.

Why the Premier Stops Immigrants.

London, December 20.

With reference to the distress in Canada and the present overcrowded condition of the labour market there, which the "Daily Mail" was first to draw attention to, an important official statement is made, endorsed by the Canadian Premier, explaining the present stoppage of immigration activity, and indicating the class of colonists desired next spring.

Within the limitations made necessary by the changed industrial conditions the Canadian Immigration Department will persist in its efforts to secure a suitable class of people despite the attitude of the British labour element. The Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, who has charge of immigration, made an exhaustive statement in Parliament this week in which he put Canada's position as follows:—

"It is not in the interests of the individual immigrant that he should remove to Canada unless there be a reasonable prospect of his success here. The arrival of any large number of immigrants who are unfitted for Canadian conditions must necessarily react against the continuance of the immigration movement.

"The men wanted in Canada are those who will do well here, who are recognised as being 'fit.' The efforts of the Immigration Department are not directed towards those who are merely looking for a place where they may live, but towards those who, while able to live in the United Kingdom, are on the look-out for an opportunity to better their position. Working along these lines we have succeeded in attracting British immigrants to a greatest degree than ever before.

"To-day we find that our efforts have been perhaps too successful. Instead of immigration automatically ceasing this autumn, when labour had become overabandant, we find that it is keeping up. It has become necessary, therefore, to take precautions to prevent unfortunate conditions arising. We have notified the steamship companies and our agents that the labour market for the present is over-stocked, and we advise people not to come to Canada until employment can be secured when the spring opens."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, fully endorses this attitude.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Joint Claims to the Pacific.

The speech of the American Ambassador at Tokio, reported below, in which he declares that Japan and America are jointly responsible for the Pacific but that the latter's share is the heavier, is significant in view of the start of the American fleet on Monday last for its voyage round Cape Horn to the Pacific.

TOKIO, Dec. 20.

Mr. O'Brien, the American Ambassador, was the guest of honour yesterday evening at a banquet given by the American Friends Association, of which Count Kaneko is president. The guests included the most prominent officials and the leading business men of the city.

Mr. O'Brien said that the Pacific was intended to serve as a great highway for the use of mankind, and as such must be maintained, and the responsibility for securing its freedom rested with Japan and America. It was true that America's responsibility was heavier because of her more extensive area and greater population.

MR. DONALD DOWNIE.

Sentence Reduced by Paris Court on Appeal.

Mr. Donald Downie, the Canadian lawyer, and ex-proprietor of the "Paris-American," who was acquitted by the Paris Correctional Tribunal on charges of embezzlement, but found guilty on two counts of irregularity in book-keeping, and condemned to a term of imprisonment, brought an appeal yesterday against the sentence before the Ninth Chamber.

After hearing the pleading of Mr. Barillet, the court reduced the sentence to a simple fine of ... and gave him the benefit of the First Offenders' Act by reason of the appellant's good faith and the excellent accounts received of his character,

WAS DELIRIOUS WITH ECZEMA

On Chest, Back, and Head—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Nerves in Exhausted Condition—Sleep Badly Broken.

CURE BY CUTICURA SEEMED LIKE MAGIC



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CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

Persia.

Ministers Arrested.

Teheran, Dec. 15 (Reuter).—Some days ago in a scuffle between soldiers and shopkeepers in Teheran two shopkeepers were killed. The murderers have been imprisoned. Although their comrades have offered blood-money the relatives of the murdered men, supported by the Anjumans, insist upon the execution of the culprits. Parliament and the head priests have advised the Anjumans to have patience and to await a proper inquiry into the case. The Anjumans, however, pay no heed to this counsel, and have asked the Shah to expel Amirjang, the commander of the bodyguard, and Saad-ed-Dowleh, whom they accuse of conspiring to overthrow Constitutional Government. The Shah has promised that he will reply to their request. In consequence of the incident the Cabinet resigned yesterday. This morning a great crowd of people, some of whom were armed, assembled at the Sipah Salar Mosque, next door to the Parliament Buildings, and protested against further delay in the execution of the two soldiers. The crowd subsequently marched to the Maidan Toopkhaneh, firing many shots at the Parliament Buildings as they passed. In the Maidan the mob was addressed by priests, whose sympathies are against the Parliament. The bazaars were then closed, and ball cartridges were dealt out to the Palace Guards, Cossacks, Bakhtiari Cavalry, and the garrison infantry. Early this afternoon the Shah called for Nizam Saltaneh, who recently resigned his governorship of Shiraz, and for Nasir-el-Mulk.

Later.—At sunset to-day news was brought to Parliament that the Shah had put the Premier, Nasir-el-Mulk, and the Minister of the Interior, Asaf-ed-Dowleh, who both resigned their portfolios yesterday, and Ala-ed-Dowleh under arrest. Much excitement prevailed in the House, and the President begged the members to be calm. He said that he did not know the reason for the Shah's action, but was certain that the matter would be satisfactorily explained. The members decided to write to the Shah immediately, asking the reason for the arrests, and not to leave the House until a reply had been received. The crowd in the Maidan, which had dwindled on account of the cold to a few hundreds, also intends spending the night there. Gangs of small boys are parading the streets singing doggerel rhymes, the purport of which is: "We do not want a Constitution." It is generally believed that the movement is attributable to the Shah, who is acting on the advice of the reactionary party.

Teheran, Dec. 16 ("Times.")—The members of the Cabinet were summoned yesterday afternoon to the Palace and detained under arrest. Learning that Nasir-el-Mulk considered his life in danger, the British Legation sent the Oriental Secretary to the Palace requesting the Shah to guarantee the personal safety of the Premier, who holds a high British order. Mr. Churchill had an interview with the Shah and succeeded in obtaining the release of Nasir-el Mulk, who left this morning for Resht "en route" for Europe in exile, escorted by Legation gholams (native guards). The other Ministers left the Palace with Nasir-el-Mulk. These measures have produced an excellent effect in raising British prestige.

The Shah had prepared a "coup d'Etat" yesterday, his intention being to imprison the Ministers, expel the Nationalist leaders, and dissolve Parliament. Ala-ed-Dowleh and Moin-ed-Dowleh, brothers of the President, were expelled yesterday, but the "coup d'Etat" failed. Both parties are getting stronger. About 2,000 armed Nationalists are guarding Parliament. The Shah asked Parliament to disperse the Nationalists. The President refused, saying the Sovereign was committing acts of treason against the Constitution which necessitated his deposition.

Teheran, Dec. 16 (Reuter).—Negotiations are now proceeding between the Shah and Parliament, and it is hoped that a result will be reached by to-morrow. Ala-ed-Dowleh and his brother Moin-ed-Dowleh were sent to the State prison at Ardabil last night. Nizam-es-Sultaneh is now froming a new Cabinet.

Teheran, Dec. 17 ("Times").—The Reactionaries, who have been augmented by 1,000 roughs from Veramin, hold the Gun Square and the vicinity of the Palace. They committed to-day some acts of murder and looting. The Nationalists, about 10,000 strong, have erected barricades extending for a mile round the Parliament building. They are acting on the defensive and behaving correctly. All the shops and the Persian and foreign mercantile houses are closed.

The Shah seems to be weakening. He has sent two courtiers to the Parliament recommending an adjustment of differences. Parliament is formulating conditions, which include the expulsion of two reactionary ringleaders.

PEOPLE'S MANIFESTO TO THE POWERS.

Teheran, Dec. 17 (Reuter).—A Manifesto approved by Parliament and addressed by the Persian people to the Powers was delivered to the Foreign Legations and Consulates this afternoon. The following are the leading passages:—

"When the affairs of the empire had fallen into a hopeless state the nation saw its only salvation lay in Constitutional Government. The late Shah granted a Constitution, and the reigning Shah confirmed it. But persons who, under a despotic regime had been accustomed to oppress the lieges misled our young Sovereign, and made him believe that the Constitution was the cause of the present troubles and difficulties. The nation will do nothing to disturb peace, but, in view of the present attacks by evil-minded members of the Government, will defend the Constitution, its only hope to the utmost. By means of this Manifesto the Persian nation makes known to all Legations and foreign representatives and subjects residing in Teheran the actual condition of affairs, and informs them that the Sovereign is violating his covenant with his people. It makes this announcement to all the nations of the world, and is convinced that they will show a brotherly love to the ten million Persians, and not allow their rights to be trodden under foot."

SIR E. GREY ON THE RUSSIAN CONVENTION

Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressing his constituents at Berwick-on-Tweed last evening, spoke at some length on foreign policy, pointing out that the efforts of the Government had been all in the direction of promoting amicable international relation, whether by upholding the inherited alliances with France and Japan or by concluding new agreements with Spain and Russia. In reference to the Convention with Russia, Sir Edward said:—

There is in it, I trust, not merely the actual letter of the provisions of the agreements, but also an intention on the part of both Governments that there should be a change of the general policy with regard to each other. For some time past the relations between England and Russia had been more or less relations of discomfort. There have been various times during the last fifty years when those relations, though not critical, were not altogether pleasant. The root or origin of the discomfort between the two countries was in certain European questions some fifty years ago, and the difficulty afterwards spread to Asia. The first thing I would ask you to notice in the Anglo-Russian Convention is that both countries have determined, instead of continuing to travel along the path of political distrust and friction, that they will begin to retrace their steps and travel in the opposite direction, which leads to peace and friendly relations. I am glad to see that Lord Lansdowne the other day very freely and frankly said he accepted in principle the agreement which we had lately made with the Russian Government. That means that if the present Government went out of power to-morrow the Convention would continue to be worked by the Conservative Government in the same spirit of good faith and good will in which it has been contracted by the Liberal Government. With that I am quite content. I freely admit that the Anglo-Russian agreement is an admission on our part that we are not going to embark upon a forward policy. I say it is no sacrifice to have given up a forward policy; on the contrary, I believe it to be in the best interests of this country that we should have given up a forward policy. On the Russian side I think the same considerations are equally true. If you consider the Persian part of the Anglo-Russian agreement, I believe you will find that we have received, as far as agreements can secure anything—that we have secured by that the safeguarding of the Indian frontier and that we have done it without foregoing commercial prospects in any part of Persia where we had any. Any one who considers what the condition of Persia is at the present time, because it is practically in a state of revolution at the present moment, must realise that but for the Anglo-Russian Convention there would have been a great temptation either for Russia or England to interfere in Persian affairs. The Anglo-Russian Convention has at any rate removed one of the great incentives and motives for either England or Russia to interfere in the internal affairs of Persia. The proper policy, in my opinion, with regard to Persia is that so long as there are no attacks upon foreigners, so long as Persia does not display an anti-foreign feeling, so long should foreign nations abstain from interfering and leave the Persians to settle their own affairs; and I am sure I hope and wish them a happy issue and better government, and the power to keep their own house in better order for themselves. The full effect of the Anglo-Russian agreement no doubt depends upon the working of it, and you will not know what that full effect will be until a few years have passed. If it is worked as it is intended in a faithful and friendly spirit on each side, it will dissipate jealousy and suspicion, it will relieve both nations from the strain of anxiety and by removing one constant cause of friction, it will enable the two nations to treat all other matters which may arise between them in the future in a friendly spirit; and if peace between England and Russia is assured, depend upon it it is in the interest of social reform and internal developments in both countries, and it is a valuable contribution to and an important element in securing the peace of the whole world.

GALES AND FLOODS AT HOME.

A rapid fall of the barometer noticed over England on Fridry, Dec. 13, resulted in the development of a huge storm system which extended during the ensuing night over practically the whole of Western Europe. On Saturday morning the centre of the disturbance lay near the mouth of the Humber, and was surrounded by very steep gradients, the reading of the barometer at Spurn Head (28 39 in.) being an inch lower than at Scilly, nearly two inches lower than at Lisbon, and nearly an inch and three-quarters lower than at Haparanda, in the north of Sweden. The cyclonic circulation of air round the bario "minimum" was very complete, and was in nearly all places strong to a gale in force. Over England and the Channel the gale, which blew from west and north-west was locally very severe, and on the French side of the Straits of Dover the sea was reported as "tremendous." In the south of Scandinavia a gale of almost equal violence blew from the eastward, with snow at Wisby (Gothland). Over the greater part of the British islands the rain of the previous night had ceased, and at many places in the west and south the sky had partially cleared. Rain was, however, still falling along the north-east coasts of England, and with the easterly and north-easterly winds blowing to the northward of the storm centre the measurements at 8 A.M. in the east of Scotland amounted to over an inch. During the latter part of Saturday the disturbance moved away in an east south-easterly direction; the gale gradually subsided, and the weather improved.

It was reported last Friday night that a large sailing ship was in difficulties in broad Sound, and the lifeboats at St. Agnes and St. Mary went to her assistance. It was found that the vessel was the American schooner "Thomas W. Lawson," 5,000 tons, bound from Philadelphia for London with case oil. She was anchored in a dangerous position, and the St. Mary's lifeboat, which had been dismasted, returned to obtain the assistance of a tug. The St. Agnes boat meanwhile stood by with the object of rendering assistance. As the night wore on the wind blew with almost hurricane force, and the sea became very rough. One of the St. Agnes's boat crew was taken ill, and it therefore returned to harbour, leaving W. Hicks, a Trinity pilot of St. Agnes, on board the ship. Hicks arranged to signal if the lifeboats were needed during the night, but no signal was observed. The schooner's lights were seen until 2-50 a.m. on Saturday, when they disappeared. It was thought that possibly the ship had slipped her cables and cleared the islands, but at daylight it was found that she had capsized and become a total wreck. The St. Agnes lifeboat went out and rescued the survivors, who numbered three. The rest of the crew, numbering fifteen, and the pilot, were drowned. It appears that the rescue of the captain was gallantly effected by Fred Cooke Hicks, a son of the pilot who was one of the drowned. When the captain was found on the Helewether Rock he was injured and unable to swim to the rope thrown from the St. Agnes boat. The captain was helpless, and of the four men who attempted the rescue Hicks alone could swim. Without hesitation, and fully dressed in his oilskins and sea boots, Hicks sprang into the water and carried a rope through the breakers and among the jagged rocks to the helpless man. Upon reaching the captain he made fast the rope to him, and stopped on the rocks until the captain was safely lifted into the boat before he himself returned. Darkness was coming on at the time and the tide was rapidly rising.

At Sheerness, on Saturday morning, a steam pinnace belonging to the torpedo gunboat "Speedwell" was capsized while approaching the pier, and of fourteen men on board eight were drowned. A large schooner capsized and sank off Swanage on Saturday morning, and her crew are believed to be lost. Many other shipping casualties are reported. The King, on Saturday, communicated to the First Lord of the Admiralty his sympathy in regard to the Sheerness accident.

The gales were accompanied by deluges of rain, which will make the present December a memorable one so far as the weather is concerned. It has proved wetter that for thirty years past. The average rainfall for December is 1·98 inches, but in some parts of the country there has already been four and a quarter inches. In the Thames Valley nearly three inches of rain have fallen during ten days, and the floods are the worst experienced for years. Houses and bungalows are completely isolated, cellars and ground floors have been invaded, meadows are turned into huge lakes, and old landmarks have disappeared, owing to the swallowing up of roads and footpaths. A brief survey of the condition of some of the chief places in the Thames Valley will give some idea of the state of affairs. Between Goring and Henley the river has risen over three and a half inches during the last two days. In the districts of Goring and Streatley the outlook is exceedingly bad, and already the floods have badly interfered with labour. The footbridge over the millstream at Ellis's electric works is submerged, and the approach to the lockhouse is also well under water. At Lower Caversham the water has reached the entrances of the houses, and punts are used to take the occupiers from their homes to the main roads. Between Didcot and Reading enormous tracts of land are covered. At Wargrave many houses and bungalows are flooded to a depth of eight feet. Estate agents' notice boards direct attention to "desirable building plots" from positions of watery isolation. The Maidenhead correspondent of the "Telegraph" says a serious flood seems imminent. At Bourne End Quarry Hotel and the bungalows near, as well as those on the Bucks bank on the Abbots Brooke estate, are surrounded by water, while the whole of Codsmarsh Common and rifle range are submerged. At Cookham, land adjacent to the river is under water, and Mr. Kessler's Lawn, at New York Lodge, and other riverside lawns and grounds are partially or wholly inundated. Maidenhead Court is so badly flooded that in respect of some houses postmen cannot deliver letters nor messengers telegrams, and the Maidenhead postmaster and residents have to make special arrangements for serving this locality. At Bray some of the roads are flooded. The water rose between two and three inches at Chertsey Bridge, and was still steadily mounting, to the accompaniment of another downpour. From the bridge to near Shepperton Lock is a vast stretch of water and at Chertsey Weir it rushes over almost level. Chertsey is rapidly becoming isolated from the Middlesex side except by vehicle. The old Abbey River has overflowed, and the golf links are surrounded. At Egham the Runnymeds is covered to an extent of two or three feet.

At Oxford the meadows both above and below the city for miles on both sides of the Thames and Cherwell are under water to a considerable depth, and in some cases in the lowlying parts of the city the water is invading the basements or houses.

The situation in the West Country is also very serious. Heavy rains have caused the river Avon to overflow and land between Chippenham and Dauntsey for some distance on each side of the river is completely submerged. Some houses are entirely surrounded, and great difficulty is experienced in providing the occupants with the necessaries of life. Several slips on the lines of the Great Western Railway have interrupted the traffic. A landslip at Dauntsey delayed the midnight mail, and another on the new Welsh line necessitated the Cornish express running from Bristol to London via Chippenham. Several business premises in the main thoroughfare of Chippenham are flooded and as the water is still rising it is feared that the town will be isolated. Communication between Chippenham and Malmesbury has been interrupted.

ADMIRAL EVANS'S FLEET.

In the January number of McClure's "Magazine" is an article by the well-known American naval writer, Mr. H. Reuterdahl, which is of special interest at the present moment, since it deals with the defects of the American battleships and cruisers in Admiral Evans's fleet.

Mr. Reuterdahl asserts that no American battleship is properly protected by armour on the water line, as all have their thick armour under water. He states that the heavy guns are carried too low so that cannot be fought in a seaway, and contrasts the design of the American ships most unfavourably with the Dreadnought.

Further he complains that the portholes for the guns are too large in many of the ships and expose the crews and the recoil cylinders, and he asserts that only seven of the sixteen battleships in Admiral Evans's fleet were equipped with their torpedo tubes and that the supply of torpedoes is defective.

GAOLBIRD'S FORTUNE.

Como, December 20.

After spending half his life in prison, of under police supervision, the convict Gerolamo Pasquale, at the age of forty-nine, now finds himself, through the death of an aunt, the owner of a great fortune, and proprietor of villas at Como and Guavedona.

Pasquale has been released, and will not have to finish his term, which ordinarily would not be ended until 1910. He has married a widow with some children, and spends his honeymoon luxuriously in Como. His plans for the future are modest. He intends, he says, to live on the revenue of his estates as an Italian gentleman with his wife and family.

The death has just occurred in America of a woman who was baptised in 1790. She resided at San Jaun Capistrano, in Orange County, and was the oldest of the Mission Indians. Despite her years the woman's memory is stated to have been wonderfully clear, and she often talked of the days of her early life when the country in which she lived was part of Mexico, and when the Alcades were its absolute rulers.

THE BERESFORD-SCOTT INCIDENT.

A naval correspondent writes to the "Times":—It has been a matter of some surprise that no authentic or official description or explanation of the disagreement between the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet and the Rear-Admiral commanding the First Cruiser Squadron should have appeared. The information published in the "Times," on the responsibility of the "Western Morning News," contains two signals, one reported to have been made by the Rear-Admiral to the captain of the "Roxburgh," in the following terms:—"Paintwork appears to be more in demand than gunnery, so you had better come inside the break-water in time to paint your ship and look pretty by the 8th"; the other, made by the Commander-in-Chief generally to the Fleet, was prefaced by the following words:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having directed me to prepare the Channel Fleet to do honour to his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, an order was given to all the vessels under my command to be out of routine and paint ship after the manoeuvres, With reference to my order, on Monday, Nov. 4, the Rear-Admiral commanding First Cruiser Squadron, forming part of the Channel Fleet, made the following signal to the captain of the "Roxburgh." (Then follows the signal quoted above, and its condemnation as "contemptuous in tone and insubordinate in character.")

Obviously, the impression created by the publication of these two signals was that the signal made by the Rear-Admiral on Monday, Nov. 4, referred to the order issued by the Commander-in-Chief on the same day for the ships to go out of routine, which is an instruction to cease all gunnery exercises and drills. And the foundation for the charge of contempt and insubordination rested, as explained in the signal of the Commander-in-Chief upon the supposed reference of the Rear-Admiral's signal to the order to be "out of routine."

The extraordinary fact has now been revealed that on a comparison of the signal logs of the various vessels, it is shown that the Commander-in-Chief's order to go "out of routine" was not signalled to the ships of the First Cruiser Squadron until two hours after Sir Percy Scott had made the signal objected to by the Commander-in-Chief. What has been called "the paintwork signal" could not consequently have had any reference to the order to go out of routine, and the Commander-in-Chief's reprimand appears to have been made under a misapprehension of the facts. It is curious that the circumstance, so essential to a right understanding of the matter, has not before been made public. But, again, on the authority of the "Western Morning News," it has been stated that the general signal of reprimand was made without any previous investigation of the circumstances, and without Sir Percy Scott being called upon for an explanation of his message to the "Roxburgh."

In the circumstances, the actual facts connected with the incident, as related by officers of the First Cruiser Squadron to a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," are of interest:—"The ships of the First Cruiser Squadron, under the orders of Sir Percy Scott, preceded those of the Channel Fleet to Portland. The cruiser "Roxburgh" arrived some time in advance of Sir Percy Scott, and the captain, in his desire to utilise a few spare hours for gunnery, had, on his own initiative and in the ordinary course, remained a short distance out at sea for that purpose. At the time the annual gunnery practice was approaching, and there was a natural desire that the "Roxburgh" should distinguish herself. The "Roxburgh's" practice proceeded until Sir Percy Scott in the "Good Hope" arrived at Portland. The captain of the "Roxburgh, then began a conversation by semaphore with Sir Percy. The captain of the "Roxburgh" was anxious to continue his gunnery, and like the other ships, he had received no signal to the contrary from Lord Charles Beresford. Sir Percy Scott, however, knew that the ships would be required at Spithead, and in colloquial terms reminded the captain of the "Roxburgh" that in the circumstances 'paintwork appeared to be more in demand than gunnery,' and that, therefore, he had better come into harbour and, in a common Service phrase, 'make himself pretty.' In response even to this message, the captain of the "Roxburgh" still urged that he could do all the painting necessary at sea. Some time after this conversation had taken place between the Rear-Admiral in the "Good Hope" and the captain of the "Roxburgh," Lord Charles Beresford and the Channel Fleet reached Portland, and not till then was the Commander-in-Chief's order issued to the First Cruiser Squadron, directing the ships to "go out of routine"

The conversational character of "the paintwork signal" is made clear by the reply to it of the captain of the "Roxburgh," that "if weather is suitable we can red-lead the rust marks off our funnels and get ready for painting out here." Moreover, the captain of the "Roxburgh" appears finally to have persuaded Sir Percy Scott that he could both carry on his gunnery practice and prepare for painting at the same time, since his ship did not come into harbour until the order was given for ships to go out of routine, and the exercise was thus forbidden. It should be added, in explanation of the "Roxburgh's" preparing to paint, that instructions to this effect had been given to the captain of every ship before they left Queensferry to go south.

It seems not unlikely that, when the matter was reported to the Admiralty, they were made acquainted with the facts, which have not until now obtained publicity, and that this is the reason why no official pronouncement has appeared.

PERSIA'S CIVIL WAR.

Priests Disperse the Unruly Mob.

The crisis between the reactionary Shah and his people and the Parliament, which barricaded itself in the Chamber after the arrest of the Premier, seems for the moment less acute. A new Premier has been chosen and the mob, which committed two murders on Wednesday, has dispersed.

The city is quieter, but business is absolutely at a standstill. The situation is really unchanged, neither party being willing to make concessions to the other and both lacking courage to settle the issue by a recourse to arms.

Armed men are now less conspicuous in the grounds of the Assembly and on the positions leading to the Chamber This is an outward compliance with the order of the Shah, but the Mosque in the immediate vicinity is full of men. The camp of the reactionaries is also quieter, but the aspect can become threatening at any moment.

A desire has been expressed for an unprejudiced outsider to settle the crisis by conciliation, and the German Minister is spoken of in this connection. It is said that he is desirous of acting with the object of securing popularity in the country.

Tabriz and Recht, two provinces near the Turkish frontier, have telegraphed a categorio refusal to recognise Mohamed Ali (the present ruler) as the Shah.

Teheran, Dec. 20.

The priests in the Maidan (promenading ground) are promising to set matters right. The people have dispersed and disorderly villagers have returned to their homes. The tents in the Maidan, however, have not been struck. The members of Parliament and their supporters have left the Parliament buildings. The House will meet to-morrow.

A new Cabinet was formed last night. Four Ministers of the last Cabinet—namely, the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Education retain their portfolios. The three new Ministers are Nizam-es-Saltaneh. Premier and Minister of Finance: Prince Azziz Ullah Mirza Zaffar-es-Saltaneh, Minister of War; and Kayam Makam, Minister of Commerce and Customs.

The Berlin *Post* records an interesting marginal correction which the German Emperor made in a patriotic historical work just published under Imperial patronage. The author stated that the occupation of Kiao-chau was carried out as the result of a proposal by the well-known Missionary Bishop Anzer, and in the margin opposite this the Emperor wrote the following remark:—"Wrong. I selected Kiao-chau after I had had Sam-sa Bay and Wei-hai-Wei reconnoitred. Both were reported to me as wholly unsuitable. I thereupon took Baron von Richthofen's book and a map of China, and after reading his chapter on Shan-tung I decided for the port of Kiao-chau, as Baron von Richthofen's opinion of the Hinterland was so remarkably favourable. Bishop Anzer had nothing to do with the decision."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY,—Dec. 14.

Sub-Lieut R F U P FitzGerald has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet Feb 15.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Commander G W Banks has been placed on the Retired List Dec 13. The undermentioned sub lieutenants to be lieutenants—namely—H C Birnie Dec 12 W P Townshend, E Woodhead December 13.

Dec 15

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 16, 1903, Chief Officer of Coast Guard C Johnson has been granted the rank of honorary lieutenant on being pensioned.

Admiralty, 16th December, 1907.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILERY.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to promote Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry and Dowish Drake to be Lieutenant Colonel supernumerary, under the provisions of paragraph 6 of Order in Counci of 15th January, 1878, in recognition of his service at the Indian Staff College Dated 7th December, 1907.

Admiralty, 16th December,

In accordance with the provision of His Majesty's Order in the Council of 8th December, 1903—Rear-Admiral Michael Pelham O'Callaghan, C V O C B, has this day been placed on the Retired List Consequent thereon—Captain Arthur Archibald Campbell Galloway, A C Commodore Second Class, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet; and Captain Robert Copland-Sparkes, C M G, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the Retired List from this date.

Admiralty, 18th December,

Captain Edward Eden Brandford, C V O Commodore Second Class, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King in in the place of Captain Arthur Archibald Campbell Galloway, promoted to Flag rank Dated 16th December, 1907

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval and Reserve—Lieutenant William Ewart Gladstone Craven has been placed on the Retired List, Dated 17th December, 1907

The following Acting Assistant Paymasters have been confirmed as Assistant paymaster, viz:— Walter John Whadcoat Dated 17th May, 1904 James Scotts Little Dated 14th June, 1904 Sidney John Marsh Dated 15th November. 1904 Anson Vivian Squire, Dated 10th December. 1904 Alfred Richard Norman Dated 17th January, 1905 William Francis Giles Harcl Salisbury and Churchill Dated 11th October, 1905 Dudly Braithwaite Dated 6th December, 1905 Aurthur Henry Laird Dated 26th February 1906 Duncan Gardner Wallace Dated 12th May, 1906 Cyril Duncan Cross Dated 15th October 1906

Admiralty, 19th December,

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promated to rank of Lt in his Majesty's fleet:— William Francis Edward O'Byrne Dated 9th December, 1907 Ernest Richard Graham Dated 10th December, 1607

War Office, Whitehall 20th December,

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Major Michael E Willoughby, 2nd Lancers Gardners-Horse of Indian army to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter master-General, vice Captain E H E Daniell D S O The Royal Irish Regiment Dated 6th October, 1907

Captain Cecil Toogood, D S O The Manchester Regiment, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer Class II, vice Capt in A C Buckle The South Staffordshire Regiment Dated 13th December, 1907.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William Robertson V C The Gordon Highlanders, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer Class II, vice Honorary Major R J Boddy The Royal Scots Fusiliers Dated 13th December, 1907

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Major Hubert B O Williams is placed on half pay-Dated 21st December, 1907

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales Dragoon Guards, Second and Lieutenant Felix G White, from The Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R Carr resigned Dated 21st December, 1907

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Garrison, Major Mordant A C Crowe is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 7th December. 1907

Supernmerary Major Reginald St G Gorton to be Major, vice M A C Crowe Dated 7th December, 1907

Lieutenant Duncan D H Campbell is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in Indian Dated 6th December 1907

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Brevet Colonel Arthur J Kelly, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, retires on retired pay Dated 19th December, 1907

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

The Ruffs East Kent Regiment, Captain Geoffery B de M Mairis D S O is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 27th November 1907

The Norfolk Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Francis J E Archer to be Lieutenant, vice H Lancaster, appointed Adjutant Dated 11th December 1907

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Gentleman Cadet Froude Dillon Bellew, from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 21st December, 1907

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major Henry E Gogerty is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 6th December, 1907

The South Wales Borderers, Captains William L Lawrence is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st December 1907

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Captain George W G Stacgoole, D S O retires on retired pay Dated 27st December 1907

The Gordon Highlanders, Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Major Robert J. Boddy, from The Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Quarter master, vice Honorary Lieutenant W. Robertson, V C appointed a Recruiting Staff Officer Dated 21st December 1907.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenantenant Allan G Cameron is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry, Dated 6th December. 1907.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Captain Robert H S Dashwood retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 510 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion. 1907 Dated 1st December 1907,

Lieutenant Percy G W Maynard is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army. Dated 5th December, 1907,

Second Lieutenant Edgar R Ludlow Hewitt to be Lieutenant vice P G W Maynard Dated 5th December, 1907.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, Captain Richard E Solly-Flood is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 18th October, 1907

The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Captain Henry R Sturgis is antedated to 18th October, 1907, vice R E Solly-Food

The West India Rigiment, Lieutenant Linten F W Willson is placed on half-pay on reduction of establishment Dated 21st October, 1907

MEMORANDA

Colonel Lionel E B Booth, half-pay, is placed on retired pay Daned 21st December, 1907

The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels, Indian Army, to be Brevet Colonels

Arthur N Carr, 3rd Skinner's Horse Dated 15th September, 1907 Gaston B Unwin, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry Frontier Force Daly's Horse Dated 18th September, 1907 Francis W J Caulfeild, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry Datet 1st October, 1907

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 17

Commands and Staff

Capt and Brevet Major J A C Quilter, Grenadier Guards, to be assistant military secretary to Lieut Gen Sir L J Oliphant, K C V O, C B, commanding in chief, Northern Command Nov 10 Capt H A L H Wade, R A, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Brevet Major G T M Bridges, D S O R A Dec 1

ESTABLISHMENTS

School of Musketry—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J Oborn to be quartermaster and acting adjutant, vice Honorary Major F Bourne Dec 18

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Lieut F C Rasch is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Nov 16

1st Royal Dragoons—Second Lieut R Houstoun to be lieutenant vice H McL Lambert, promoted Dec 4

14th King's Hussars—Lieut V H Secker to be captain vice A L Palmer, retired Dec 14 Gentleman Cadet J A T Miller, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut V H Secker, promoted Dec 18,

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt J Byron is seconded for service as secretary to the Royal Artillery Committee Dec 4 The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W F Parsons, vice L L Parker, promoted Oct 15 H M Ballingall, vice H M Drake, promoted Oct 21

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut K G MacEwen to be captain, vice H W Gayer, retired Dec 14 Second Lieut S D Douglas Jones to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dec 17

FOOT GUARDS

Grenadier Guards—Capt and Brevet Major J A C Quilter is seconded for service on the Staff Nov 10 Lieut V Vivian, M V O, to be captain, vice Brevet Major C E Corkran promoted Second Lieut C A V Sykes to be lieutenant, vice V Vivian, M V O, promoted Sept 14

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut A G Soames to be lieutenant, vice R A Arkwright placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health Sept 21

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt - Capt F S D Johnson to be major vice G A Carleton, D S O placed on retired pay Nov 23 Capt J H Lloyd retires on retired pay Lieut J M Young to be captain, vice J H Lloyd, retired Dec 18

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Lieut N H Addison resigns his commission Dec 18

The Bedfordshire Regt Second Lieut H R Brookes to be lieutenant vice C E Daly, transferred to the Indian Army July 29

The Leicestershire Regt—Capt W H W Young, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be captain, supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below Capt F Lewis Dec 18

The Royal Irish Regt—Second Lieut Jade la H Gordon to be lieutenant, vice J L Berne, seconded Nov 9

Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Capt E G Caffin, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be captain, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below Capt E H L Warner Dec 18

The Cheshire Regt—Second Lieut H J Huxford to be lieutenant vice L Rickets, appointed adjutant Aug 9

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

There will be a Parade at the Riding School for members residing in Bombay on Tuesday next the 7th instant at 7-30 a.m

Dress,—Drill order Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

1—Detail for the ensuing week ending Saturday the 11th instant.

Monday the 6th—Lecture at Head-Quarters for all those going in for Proficiency Certificates at 6 p m

Tuesday the 7th—Practice for Buglers in rear of Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 8th—Commanding Officer's Parade

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps

Subject—Battalion drill, Sections 91 to 100 Infantry Training 1905.

Thursday the 9th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m

Friday the 10th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m

3—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—

No 6224 Vol E E Dady

4 Parade—It is notified for information that there will be no Parade at Santa Cruz on to-day Saturday the 4th instant

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

An innovation appears in the Home Army List for December. Officers serving with Imperial Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteer Corps who have "war service" are indicated by crossed swords in front of their names. Another addition in the same issue is the inclusion of details of the British troops included in each Division in this country.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 20TH DECEMBER.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oceana, Commander W. Hayward, which arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 20th December, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mr R	McCombrish, Miss E
Butterworth, Mr A	McMeekin, Mr J W
Brownell, Mr C N	Morton, Mr J
Bolton Mr J P	Murray, Mr J
Bottliboi, Mrs	Morett, Mr A
Bartrum, Mr E S	McBean, Mr W G
Croslegh, Mr L C	Moitland Hereot, Mr and Mrs, Miss
Carthew, Mrs	Mitchell, Miss
Cooper, Miss A M	Morris, Rev G I
Deane Mr N B	Newing, Mr R D
Gordon. Mr G	Newing, Mrs
Grant, Mr A G	Ormrod, Mrs
Gardner, Mr D	Probyn, Miss E
Hilton, Mr C K	Robertson, Miss J
House, Mr	Smith, Miss D
Joiner, Mr W	Turner, Dr A J
Joiner, Mr J H	Wilson, Mr J R R
Low, Mr	Wilson, Miss
Low, Miss	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allgood, Capt B	Murphy, Mr A
Birdwood, Major G T	MacLeod, Mr H T
Baird, Mr M P	Matheson, Mr and Mrs N
Bowring, Mrs	Muir, Mrs J
Burstall, Col J H	Macdonnell, Mr and Mrs
Burstall, Mrs	Mallock, Mrs E
Bird, Mr G R	McMurray, Mr T
Coventon, Mr	Martin, Dr C J
Cousins, Miss E M	Macbeth, Mr D
Callender, Mr J O	Nicroth, Count T
Callender, Mrs	O'Conor, Mr J E
Dowring, Mr D M C	Owen, Miss
Darner, Mr O	Partridge, Mrs W R
Emmel, Mr	Pipon, Mr P J G
Fern, Mr E R	Pipon, Mrs
Fottrell, Miss K	Phillips, Mrs M
Fern, Mrs	Phillips, Miss
Gorabedian Mr and Mrs S	Pullen, Col J
Geldart, Mr H M	Robb, Capt J J and Mrs
Hay, Major H T H	Ryan, Mr T
Hay, Mrs	Saunders, Mr A F
Hoardt, Mr R	Workman, Mr W H
Hewett, Mr H M P	Workman, Mrs F B
Leckey, Mrs and inft	Williamson, Mr T
Moberley, Mr C H D	Webster, Miss
Moberley, Mrs	Webster, Mr N
Meyer, Lt-Col C H L	Weylandt, Mrs O
Meyer, Mrs	Weylandt, Miss A
McArther, Comdr A W	Watson, Mrs R
McWalters, Miss A	Wiasemsky, Prince, B
Mathews, Capt W T	

FROM BRINDISI.

Forbes, Mr A E B	White, Capt C J

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Crawford, Mr A T	Mendes, Mr F C C
Crawford, Miss R M	

FOR KARACHI.

Baldwin, Mr R deC	Johnston, Mrs H M and inft

FOR RANGOON

McGeorge, Mr. J.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Macdonald, Mrs.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bretherton, Capt F	Hull, Miss A
Creighton, Mrs J B	Lybrand, Mr A
Carrington, Mrs L	StClair, Mr and Mrs H
Dorighty, Miss M	Troup, Mr and Mrs T
Goff, Mrs C J	Van Roden Clarence, Mr

FOR SYDNEY.

Bernard, Dr. A.

FOR AUCKLAND.

Jepson, Mr. P.

FOR HOBART.

Walsh, Mrs	Walsh, Miss

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "NERA."

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Nera" to-day 4th instant, from P Dock, shed A. There will be the usual medical inspection of saloon passengers in the shed at 5 p m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed, at 4 p.m. with all their baggage:—

Colombo.—Mr J F Giffard, Mr C Y Le Bas, Rev Father Cassien, Rev Father Bernard, Rev Father Rene, Rev Father Canulle, Rev Father Clement, Rev Father Demas, Rev Father Emilion, Rev Father Bagel, Rev Father Desire, Rev Father Donat, Mr Loupy Henry, Mr Loupy Francois, Miss Hall, Mr J J Nandespar, Miss J Valadares, Mr A M deBlock.

Fremantle.—Mr and Mrs Coudere and baby, Mr Goosul, Mr Willie Mahomed.

Melbourne.—Mr and Mrs R Livingstone, and 2 children, Mr Francisco Jelin, Mr O Luckwald.

Sydney.—Count L Avronin-Foulon, Mr J Jaumouelle, Mr Sommerville, Miss J H Nian, Mrs Domenech, Capt and Mrs R Graig, Miss Graig, Miss Davidson, Mr F Palmer Roberts.

Noumea.—Mr and Mrs Bocquilion, Mrs Lombard, Mr and Mrs Lhopital, Mr Fonerier, Mr Aubel.

Hongkong.—Mr and Mrs A L Chong.

DIVINE SERVICE.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, 5TH JAN. 1908.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a m—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E Flat.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—290, 74 and 537.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Anthem—"Lord for thy tender mercies sake" Farrant.
Hymns—73 and 163.
Collections for Cathedral High Schools

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—74, 79 and 80.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—92, 288 and 165.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—78, 119 and 74.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Monday—The Epiphany.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a m.—Holy Communion,
Hymns—72, 555 and 559.
8-45 a.m.—Litany and Address.
Hymns—73 and 80
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—79, 76, 72, 219 and 73.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Plain.
8-45 a m—Matins and Litany Choral.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays,

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—90
Hymns—477, 479 and 403.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel—Rev Alex S Crichton
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—454, 133 and 415.
Psalm—148.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m —Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
5 p m—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith, B. A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Services
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.

It is stated that the Countess of Warwick is busily engaged in writing her social memories, and the work will, it is expected, prove of a quite exceptional and highly interesting character. She will give her experiences of the world of fashion and her reminiscences of many leading personages who compose it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BLACK VELVET BANDS FOR THROAT AND NECK.

Bands of black velvet are playing as important a part in the dress of the modern elegante as they did a century and a half ago in the dress of her ancestresses. The plain velvet band round the throat, which sets off an alabaster neck so incomparably, and which even softens and flatters a sallow skin is one again of paramount importance, and although it is not infrequently made the raison d'etre for the introduction of some old-fashioned tasselled brooch or ornament of pearls or diamonds, in other cases it is worn perfectly plain and unadorned providing a sharp contrast to a gown of pure white ninon and satin, which it is so often designed to accompany. A plain band of black ribbon velvet is in addition, threaded through the waves and curls of the hair, while wristlets of black velvet, caught with jewelled clasp provide another complementary finish to the white toilette, and help to produce the fashionable magpie effect. In the realm of theatre warps some of the best dressed women are ordering plain "inquisition" cloaks of soft black satin-charmeuse, worked in black soutache, and lined with billowy folds of white chiffon, not a hint of colour of any description being allowed to enter into the scheme while even the popular touches of gold or silver are strictly tabooed.

A LOVELY WEDDING GOWN.

The interest which has been displayed so freely in the beautiful trousseau of Princess Marie Bonaparte seems to be growing more intense now that the wedding is so close at hand. As regards the bridal gown itself it will be a marvel of costly simplicity, being carried out in rich brocade, with a white satin background, patterned with silver roses, and slit up into the form of an apron over a foam of tiny white tulle flounces, the apron being bordered with a band of silver-embroidered tulle. A square yoke of exquisite point d'aiguille distinguishes the corsage and is outlined by a band of silver embroidery, a high draped sash of soft satin giving the requisite Empire effect, while the sleeves of point d'aiguille are supplemented with a light drapery of silver embroidered tulle, which falls from under the arm. Her lovely veil, which is carried out in point d'aiguille to match that, on the corsage a modern make being chosen has cost alone no less than 30,000 francs. As regards the gown in which the Princess will make her entry into Athens a beautiful clear blue—to match the national flag—has been chosen several attempts having been made on the part of the dyers before the right tint was triumphantly obtained. The material is of fine soft cloth with a rich embroidery worked on velvet in thick white floss silk, interspersed with threads of silver and draped over with white filet net, likewise worked in white floss silk, with minute touches of blue chenille. The dress is bordered all round the hem with the same velvet embroidery as that worked on the corsage, forming a broad band, while a sash of soft satin, with long silk tassels, completes the scheme. The hat to accompany this toilette is of blue taffetas, with jampot crown and large flat brim encircled with one long curling white ostrich feather.

SUPPLEMENTING VELVET GOWNS.

In spite of the fact that velvet is playing such a large and important part in the scheme of modern attire, the cloth tailor-made in the fashionable shades of peacock green, hyacinth and Austrian blue, and cobalt, is frequently supplemented with revers of black satin or moire in lieu of velvet, a touch of black being looked upon as an almost indispensable item in the construction of the costume. Little tight fitting black moire waistcoats provide another item which is specially dear to the heart of the couturiere, these being trimmed with a double row of jewelled or paste buttons, and cut very low to show more than a peep of the vest or shirt above. The newest and most striking addition to the plain silk stock ties which accompany the workmanlike styles of tailor-made, is represented by the huge buckle of dull beaten gold, studded with turquoises, which is introduced exactly in front, catching the crossed ends of the stock.

IVORY LACE COATS.

Nearly every woman has added to the addenda of her wardrobe a long coat fashioned of lace or net, which is designed in many cases to be worn with an immaculately plain and clinging evening gown of glistening white satin. These lace coats are as deceptive as the goddess of fashion herself, being in some instances designed of the rarest specimens of old lace which are worth their weight in gold, while in others they are simply carried out in imitation dentelle or coarse net dyed to the requisite "old ivory" tint and encrusted with lace motifs. The point aimed at by the couturiere of the day is to produce a sharp contrast between the rich mellow tint of the lace and the pearl-white of the gown, the pattern of the former standing out in relief like the carving of Chinese ivory. The only note of colour permitted to enter into the scheme is supplied by a cluster of blossoms tucked into the front of the corsage in bright apple green or orange, pansies, kingcups, or convolvuli being introduced with capital effect, while a single black velvet rose with a deep red centre is sometimes used as a substitute. In cases when these coats are worn not a vestige of trimming is permitted on the gown itself, the coat being, however, in many cases slashed up all round in the form of panels or stole ends, hung with crystal tassels and laced together with glittering crystal beads. Not infrequently the panels of the coat are edged all round with tiny crystal balls, no larger than a holly berry, which give a rich and charming effect to the vetement.

FEATHERS.

Coque's feathers are still used as extensively as ever, the natural tones of the plumes being discarded to a great extent for coloured varieties, bright sauterelle green and even cerise being employed ad infinitum. The feathers are, however, as elaborately treated as the love-locks of a cavalier of the Stuart period, each frond being subjected to a process of artificial curling, which greatly increases in appearance the size of the panache, and which often provides the only trimming on the hat. Little three-cornered "marquise" hats of stretched black satin are simply trimmed with three or four huge pompons of clipped black and white feathers, placed round a white "brush" osprey, which is almost as uncompromising in appearance as a hat whisk, the model being very piquant and dainty, especially when worn with a long Directoire coat of velvet. Where a long ostrich feather forms a component part of the headgear of the moment, it is frequently used to completely encircle the crown in the form of a ruche, the fronds being stiffly curled on either side to assist the delusion, while a cluster of tips with a mock osprey springing from the centre provides an additional decoration.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion........	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total........	2	2	90
Total plague deaths to date..	141,695		
Same date last year	4	4	98

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

JANUARY, 2nd 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	61	48	0
B	121	173	21
C	94	194	7
D	67	57	1
E	200	169	8
F & G	77	7	0
Total to date..	620	648	37
Total rats killed			1,268

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe, by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Oceana" were—Sir Sam and Lady Sadler, Major-General Sir J. Wilcocks and Mr. A. T. Crawford.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The R I M steamer Dufferin, Captain T A L deBerry, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Calcutta, empty.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, 3,429 tons, Captain Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseillies with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 2,360 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and Mr Clayton, and 1 deck passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ....Capt James........R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth........Capt A W Heneage ....R Navy
H M S Highflyer........Capt O S Hickley ....R Navy
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr Litchfield........R Navy
R I M S Dufferin........Capt T A L de Berry........R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 3.

Alberto Treves ..2446 Crows .... S C Italiana
Caledonia ....2599 Tocqlet ....London........ P & O Co
Dwarka .... 759 Moxon .... M M & Co
Euphorbia .... Stevens .... J M & Co
Grantley Hall .. 2586 Jones .... K Nixon & Co
.... asari .. .. 911 Le Meise .... B & P S N Co
Helios .... 800 Knudsen....Singapore........ F F C & Co
Ipswich........ 515 Pelling .... Shah S N Co
Investigator .... S Mamoojee & Co
Kalibia .... 3149 Walker .... Bombay Co
Kirkloe ....2175 Watson ....W & A Graham & Co
Landara ....2157 Austin........ M M & Co
Lawada........2124 Kilpatrick .... M M & Co
Maharani........1666 McCabe .... T Morrison & Co
Nairn ....2324 Lessen .... K Nixon & Co
Oceana........3507 Hayward .... P & O Co
President ....2087 .... A Strandes
Persia ....4198 Haughton....London ....4-1-08 P & O Co
Shah Jahan........3566 Davison .... E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir ....2 55 Grant .... Shah N N Co
Scarthoe ....2536 Clergy .... W & A G & Co
Satara ....34 9 Tyrrel ....N F .... M M & Co
Zoroaster ....2275 Ewan ....London........ K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia........ 4081 Blight L'pool ..7-1-08 W & A G & Co
3 City of G'sow.. 4111 Greenhorn ....K'chi ..3-1-08 K N & Co
4 Peninsular ....2910 Peters.... Shanghai........ 8-1 P & O Co
5 Kybfels ....4996 Von Thul'en..London...11-1 Glade & Co
6 Stanley Hall 2659 Henderson ..K'chi..11-1 K Nixon & Co
8 Moyori Maru ..2736 Handa.. Kobe........8-1-08 N Y Kaisha
9 Malta ....3940 Peters .... N F ..P & O S N Co
10&11 Banca........3793 Le Mare ....Kobe ..4-1-08 P & O Co
16 Nerbudda........3025 Williams....Busreh........6-1 Bo S N Co

M W D D

Sultan ....1751 Ulrich ....Z'bar ....6-1-08 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Nera s........	Schmitz	Marseilles, Dec 18
	Oceana s	Hayward	London, Dec 13
	R I M S Dufferin ..	Berry	Calcutta, Dec 27

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Bemes	Guy........	Rangoon
	Plassy (H T)	Motley	Southampton
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Islanda s	Cunningham	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Zoroaster, for London, &c
" Helios, for Singapore

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—9 bales wool and 69 bales goat hair, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,800 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co.

Castalia s—45 bales wool, L Tricumjee, 85 bales wool, B Hurbham: 58 bales wool, T Chimandas, 13 bales wool, M Balia; 5 bales wool, M Motee; 110 bales wool, R Rampratab; 91 bales wool, E Dosa and Co; 55 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cottonfly and waste, N Motee; 200 bales cottonwaste, C Heerjee and Co; 8 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, Glade and Co; 172 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 32 bales wool, M Vully; 20 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 257 packages twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy; 40 bales wool, R Tata; 12 bales wool, N Goculdas; 220 bales cottonwaste, N Damji; 500 cwts dilseed, Baner Krause.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—3,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee and Co; 69 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—8 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ld; 10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2 000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts castorseed, David Sassoon and Co; 354 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,080 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1 bale twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR WARBERG.

Hindoo s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—21,002 cwts gingellyseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co Ld; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 500 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 110 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co; 1,000 ton manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Clan Mackintosh s—7,497 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhoji and Co; 200 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 1,935 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 367 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 973 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 410 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 4,002 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—8 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 10 bales twist, Bamjee and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, M A Kyem; 201 cwts grain, Baner and Krause; 8 cases guts, Ad Meyer; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 396 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,935 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri, 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 233 bales cotton-fly, J C Tadiwala.

Kybfels s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed; E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,064 bales cotton, Ralli Brother; 300 bales cotton-fly, C Heerjee and Co; 115 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons; 7,980 cwt gingellyseed, D Nanji; 1,008 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 230 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—500 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brother; 230 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts mowraseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1 case piece-goods, Beir and Co; 6,300 cwts bones, M Jamal; 3 pots rosa oil, and 146 cwts cashewnuts, E Jeewandas and Co; 100 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 5,000 cwt mowraseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 8 cwt ivory, J C Mocea.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castolia s—7 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hindoo s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MALMOC.

Hindoo s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peninsular s—600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 92 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 44 cwts sharkfins, G Mobidena; 68 cases opium, P and O Co; 96 cwt sharkfins, H A Mahomed and Sons; 137 cwt sharkfins, K N Maini; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Moyari Maru s—500 cwts onions R E Dadachanjee; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—250 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 425 bales twist, C Bhavanidas.

Moyari Maru s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

THE NEXT MOTORING FEAT.

The next motoring feat is to be the crossing of Australia from south to north—from Adelaide to Port Darwin. It is to be attempted by a young Australian named Dutton, who hopes to cover the 2,000 miles in twenty days in a 24-h.p. Talbot car. He will have to traverse long stretches of waterless, uninhabited country, and up north, where the wild blacks have no love for uninvited strangers, he may have to evade some death-dealing spears. That adventurous young Australian Dr. G. E. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the "Times," once walked across the continent from Port Darwin to Adelide, and worte an occount of his experiences in the Melbourne "Age."

LORD CHARLES'S JOKE.

In the second instalment of her reminiscences in the "Century" Lady Randolph Churchill (Mrs. George Cornwallis-West) mentions that up to 1834 carriages were allowed in Rotten Row, but now its tanned roadway is kept entirely for riders. The Duke of St. Albans, hereditary Grand Falconer, however, has the privilege of driving through the Row if he chooses. Mrs. Cornwallis-West tells a story of Lord Charles Beresford, who accepted the wagers of some friends that he would drive up the Row without being molested by the police. But on the day fixed for the experiment, the friends, who had repaired and "en masse" to the Row, looked in vain for him until in the much-abused driver of a water-cart, which was careering up and down splashing everyone, they spied the laughing countenance of the triumphant Lord Charles.

STORIES OF BEACONSFIELD.

Lord Beaconsfield sometimes dined with Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mrs. Cornwallis-West says he was very fond of dragging in French words, a language he spoke with a weird accent. He once said to her, speaking of a prominent politician of the day, Sir——, a great friend of hers: "I think him very gross, like an episeer" ("epicier"). Sometimes he was rather cross, and if bored or vexed did not hesitate to let people know it. On one occasion when Lady Lonsdale (now Lady de Grey) gave an evening party at Carlton House-terrace, a lady whose antics were generally a source of amusement ambled up to Lord Beaconsfield, and, tapping him archly with her fan, made some foolish remark. Turning a stony state on her, he said in an audible voice to his neighbour, "Who is that little ape?"

TOURISTS AT BLENHEIM.

Lady Randolph in the old days was frequently at Blenheim, and she tells that the old Duke's wife, Frances Anne, Duchess of Marlborough, ruled Blenheim and nearly all these in it with a firm hand. "At the rustle of her dress the household trembled." Tourists abounded at Blenheim, and at certain times of the year and for several days in each week for a little privacy one had to take refuge in one's bedroom. Occasionally, for fun, Lady Randolph and others of the household would put up on old cloaks and hats, and, armed with reticules and Baedekers, would walk around with the tourists to hear their remarks, which were not always flattering to the family. One day they nearly betrayed themselves with laughter at an American exclaiming before a family picture: "My what poppy eyes these Churchills have got!"

THE KAISER AND THE FOXES.

The Kaiser's courtesy in always raising his hat when he saw a fox was not inspired, as some cynics suggest, by the fact that we now import foxes from Germany to replace the victims of the secret vulpicide to which keen game-preservers are addicted. Although not so prominent in Teutonic folklore as the hare, the fox is still looked upon as a mystic animal throughout Sweden and North Germany. In many districts Reynard has long been regarded by the peasants as so sacred that his name must not be pronounced, and he is alluded to by some such euphemistic title as "blue-foot," or "he who goes to the forest."

DISESTABLISHMENT IN CHINA.

While "disestablishment" looms large upon the political horizon at home, writes a correspondent of the "North China Herald," there seems to be going on in China a sort of "disestablishment" of Buddhism: Quietly but surely, many of its fine temples and lands are being appropriated for educational purposes, without anyone's leave being asked, and apparently without causing much trouble to anyone. Such an appropriation has lately taken place in Kueilin, where the "Fengtongshanmiao" with its spacious grounds of several acres in size, has been seized upon for the new School of Political Economy which is to be built there. Formerly, it is said, some hundreds of monks lived at the temple. A college it now being built large enough, it is said, to accommodate two hundred pupils; and teachers are to be expressly sent from Pekin to carry it on.

"THE COLDEST WINTER FOR FIFTY YEARS."

If the American weather expert who so cheerfully promises us the "most severe winter known for the last fifty years" should prove a true prophet, we shall no longer have to lament the disappearance of the "good old-fashioned winter." Even a winter like that of 1894-5, with its sixty-six days of frost, would satisfy most of us; or that of 1890-1, which kept skaters busy and happy for fifty-eight days; whilst one shivers at the prospect of such protracted cold as the winters of 1878-9 and 1880 recall. But for real Arctic conditions we must go back nearly the full half-century to the Christmas of 1860, when, at Beeston, a temperature 13. 8deg. below, zero, or "45. 8deg. of frost," was registered on the grass; and when during the whole of Christmas Day the mercury never climbed above 20deg. Fahrenheit. "I have just wrote a wellknown meteorologist to the "Times," "seen a horse pass with icicles at his nose three inches in length and as thick as three fingers."

LES NEIGES D'ANTAN.

We commend the Highways Committee of the Westminster City Council, who have "arranged for a snow drill by the street-cleaners to prevent any delay in starting after the first snowfall." This is a real instance of intelligent anticipation, and if the notion of a solemn snow drill, with a spurious article manufactured of cotton-wool or salt, be rather humorous, the ordinary citizen may find cause to bless the Westminster City Council. What happens when there is no snow drill, and when the authorities seem to be as much taken aback by a fall of snow as ordinary persons might be surprised by a comet come to earth, is well with in our recollecion. The state of our streets in last year's snow time was a disgrace. Remembering that, we hope others will follow the lead of Westminster, and add a pleasing variety to London life by their parties of cleaners doing snow drill in the snowless streets.

FROM LUXURY TO NECESSITY.

The Stanley Show reminds us how increasingly important a part the bicycle is coming to play in our social system. The tendency is for the workman to be further and further removed from his work. Coachmen and gardeners cannot find cottages near their employer's house, and have to live where they can. For such men, and for the jobbing gardener, the lamplighter with many miles to cover every day, for the whole class of men who have to be at their work at six or half-past six o'clock in the morning, and have some distance to traverse first, the bicycle is practically a necessity. At the other end of the day's work, of course, the bicycle is equally a boon. Instead of a long trudge home for the weary worker, he has only to swing himself on to his machine and he is home in a few minutes. Few more cheerful sights can be seen than a workman cycling home at mid-day on Saturday, his pipe on his mouth, his red kerchief slung behind his saddle. It is a picture of placid contentment which an up-to-date artist might well put on canvas, with the certainty that his picture would immediately become popular.

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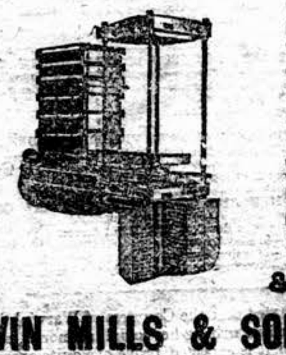
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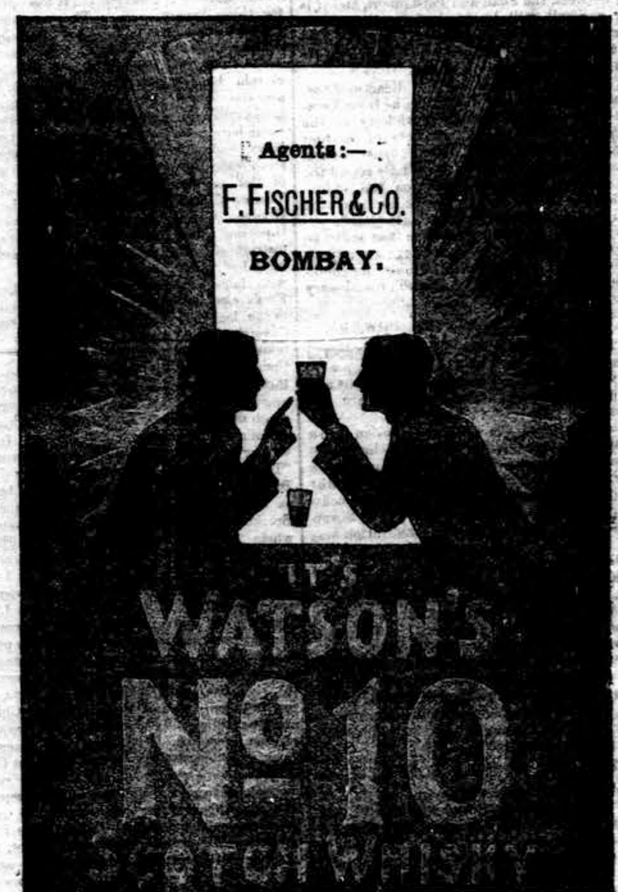
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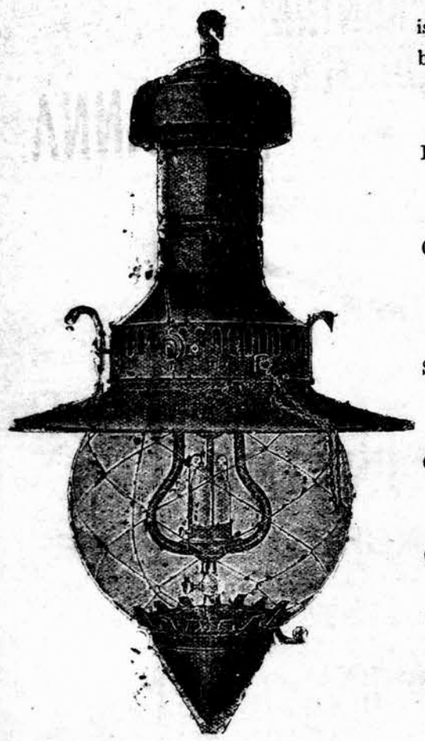
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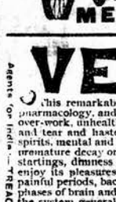
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